THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864 [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Sherman Across the Ogeechee River on the 7 h.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 12—The *Star* says a despatch from City Point, dated December 1, states that the latest news contained in the Richmond papers of yesterday, December 10, from Sherman's army say that on the 7th he was east of the Ogeechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that place. On the 8th he had marched his army eighteen miles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—There was a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the Supreme Court Room this morning to see Chief Justice Chase take his seat for the first time; but they were disappointed, that gentleman not having yet, it is said, been qualified.

The Blockade-Traders of Baltimore.

Charles E. Waters, another of the Baltimore blockade-runners, and reputed to be a bitter Secessionist, was before General Doubleday's court martial on Saturday, charged with selling hardware, percussion caps, and a machine for the manufacture of cotton cards to Rebels. His card-making machine is a very ingenious and complicated piece of mechanism, and was produced in court. Waters has a store, also, in New York.

Confirmation of Attorney-General Speed.

The Hon. James Speed was confirmed to-day by the Senate, in Executive Session, as Attorney-General of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

THE NAVY YARD QUESTION

Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

CLAIMS OF PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor elect of New York, Mr. Fenton, signing his seat as member from New York, to take effect on the 20th instant. He says he shall not return to Washington.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Pruyn (N. Y.) and Mr. Littlejohn (N. Y.) to fill the vacancies on the Committee of Ways and Means, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Dawes and Stebbins.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), at the request of several gentlemen, and in order to give a further opportunity to examine the bill giving a true construction and meaning to so much of the Revenue act as refers to the tax or duty on cigars, moved its postponement till Thursday next.

Mr. Brooks (New York) read a note from the President of the Tobacco National Association, asking a suspension of the consideration of that bill for two weeks, when the Association will present a mode of taxation which it is believed will be satisfactory to the Government.

Mr. Stevens stated that Congress will not be in session at that time, as they may adjourn over the holidays.

The question was postponed till Thursday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported at the last session from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a competent engineer to designate and survey the necessary amount of land near New London, Connecticut, for a navy yard and depot for the construction, docking, and repair of iron-clads and other naval vessels.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.), at the last session, had introduced a substitute for the above, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the city of Philadelphia the title to League Island, and if said title be found perfect, establish thereon a navy yard and depot for the construction, docking, and repair of iron-clads.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) said it was not the policy of the Government to increase the number of navy yards and stations. It had simply asked a recognition of a new age of iron vessels propelled by steam, and to enlarge and furnish such facilities as would meet the exigencies of the times.

The city of Philadelphia offered League Island as a free gift. New London did not possess the essential qualifications for such a site, while all were found in a greater degree at the point indicated in the substitute than at any other point—not only in our broad country, but in the civilized world.

He proceeded to show the superior advantages of League Island over New London, not only as to water, but as to mineral products and skilled labor, while League Island was far less exposed to foreign assault. In a word, New London, all things considered, had not a single one of the essential elements for such a station.

It was not proposed by the substitute to increase the number of naval stations, nor to add the already great expense of staffs of officers. It was not proposed to purchase a site without a yard adequate to make large improvements. The city of Philadelphia had offered a free gift of League Island.

This being on fresh water, it afforded a cheap armory or hospital for vessels which have contracted disease while lying off the mouth of the James, in salt water, protecting the city of New London. He repeated that League Island is a fine position, where supplies of all kinds are abundant.

Mr. Brandegee (Conn.) referred to the action of the Naval Committee on this subject, who believed a navy yard for iron-clad vessels had become a national necessity, our navy now numbering 559 steamers and 71 iron-clads. Steam, it is known, had revolutionized naval architecture the world over. As a measure of economy the establishment of the yard at New London would be a saving of money year by year, for we are now in the hands of private contractors.

In the course of his remarks he said the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy was composed of three gentlemen of Pennsylvania, one of New York, one of New Jersey, and the Engineer of the Department, and decided by resolution, after two months' examination, that the public interest would not be protected by the selection of League Island, but would be promoted by the selection of New London.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) denied that three were appointed from Philadelphia.

CAPT. WINSLOW AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was a public meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the New York Port Society, a benevolent institution to promote the Christian welfare of sailors.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, William Walker, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair. The appearance of Captain Winslow on the stage was hailed with great enthusiasm. The Mariners' Church choir was in attendance, and sang several hymns during the exercises in a very creditable manner. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, the report of the Society's labors during the past year was read by the Secretary. Speeches were then made by several gentlemen, after which the Rev. Dr. Adams introduced Captain Winslow.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

The hero of the *Kearsarge* is a portly, handsome man, who looks every inch a sailor and the gallant patriot he is. A shout of applause greeted him as he modestly took the floor. When the enthusiasm of the audience had somewhat subsided, he spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am deeply thankful to you for your warm greeting; but it reminds me that I am treading in a sphere which I have been unused to—that of public speaking. It may be expected of a sailor that he will talk to sailors, and when a squall comes upon the ship that they may go aloft and roll up the gallant sails, or something of that kind; but it is not the custom of sailors to stand before so many ladies and gentlemen. Therefore I am reminded that, like the sailor entering or embarking upon a new field, in a new sea, he is without both compass and chart to show him the path he endeavors to find.

But, notwithstanding all this, I could not resist the application of this society, when they proceed upon me their desire and wish that I should appear before you, at the same time stating that my appearance would have so great a moral effect and sway, that it would benefit this great and noble cause. Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world more interesting to me than the sailor; for we are all sailors, and I am a sailor myself. But I recollect, some years since I said to some good people, who were friends of mine, and who were interesting themselves about the homes for the destitute and the orphans, I made the remark to them, "Why is it that you don't do something for the sailor?" Well, their reply was that they had just commenced the work, and I see now that the work did commence then, and it is going on, and this society is evidence of their work.

Now, when my predecessor here, who is in the navy (Captain Brown), referred just now to his experience upon the Mississippi river, I was reminded of the fact that I was an officer at the commencement of the war, at which time I was ordered to proceed to St. Louis to take part there with my lamented friend, Admiral Foote. We went down to Columbus, and finally to Vicksburg, where I left the squadron. But my predecessor says that his experience has been that on no ship has he seen Bibles or Prayer Books, nor have they had service on board. Now I wish that he had been in my ship; for it has been my pleasure ever to have service—and not only that, but my endeavor has been to warm myself around the sailor, so as to make him my friend, and I believe that I have succeeded; for I continued not only the service with him, but I continued from Sunday to Sunday explaining to him parts of the Bible, and taking the greatest pleasure in it, and I received my reward always in his thanks. Such has been my course ever since. During the period of time that I held command of the *Kearsarge*—and I would remark that our friend (Dr. Adams) who hates the sea so much, illustrated his hatred somewhat in the same manner that Dr. Johnson did when he said that he saw nothing in the sea but the advantages and reality of a prison with the chance of being drowned in it; but whether it blew high or low, whether it was calm or tempestuous, I believe that, with the exception of two occasions, no Sunday has ever passed away in which I have not had service. It has been my custom, usually, to have the bell rolled for church, to know any to come to service who would. Indeed, frequently the executive officer would say to me, "Will you have service to-day?" I replied, "Yes, I will have service, and let those come to my cabin who will." As the result, I found that my little cabin was always filled with sailors. Now, human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in "Jack" than in any other constitution that I have ever seen in my life, and I assure you if you only touch the right chord you will find a response to you which will more than repay you for anything that you can do for the sailor. The first thing you have to do with sailors is to instruct them—to show them that you have an interest in their welfare—to make them believe that you are their friend—and you are sure to be rewarded. I do not mean to say that on board the *Kearsarge* they are all men who are fond of going to church, and all that; but they know and feel that I have not only been a friend but a father to them; and were I in any part of the world, I am sure were I to call these men, they would, every one of them, come to me like children—for they have that confidence in me; and, without being egotistical, I would say, with all humility, they have that confidence in me, whether in the tempest or whether under fire, in action, or anywhere else; they felt, as long as the captain was on deck, the ship was always right. (Renewed applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, it was a great pleasure for me to endeavor to illustrate Scripture, especially the points in which the prophecies were verified. So long as the interest of Jack was awakened upon these points, new scenes were opened to him. He began to reason, and I am sure that in the end he thanked me for the instruction I had given him. Now, then, when I come to consider what obligations commercial cities are under to the sailor—when I look back to the past, even in the history of commercial cities that have risen centuries ago, such as Tyre, Carthage, and Venice, and in later years London, Liverpool, and New York, and see wealth and all the comforts of civilization and the products of the earth abounding, I beg you to consider that were it not for "Jack" you would not possess any of them.

"Jack" brings the products of other countries to you, and carries them through the storm and tempest. It does seem to me that gratitude should induce you at least to give and do something for "Jack," since he has done so much for you. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to enter into this subject so fully as to branch off upon this war; for to dwell upon a subject of that kind would take up the whole of the evening. All I will say is, that I desire that you will all go in with heart and soul into this work which the Port Society has been instituted for, because it is simply the gratitude which is due from one individual to another. Let us remember the Master's words, that the harvest is plentiful, but where are the husbandmen?

Without even following his instructions, the simple gratitude which is due from man to man—of good works done to you by him—calls for a reward in your doing something for "Jack." Therefore, I ask you to give your assistance to the Port Society; and would have wished that my lamented friend Admiral Foote were on the platform to solicit your favors more earnestly than I can. I beg that you will pardon me for speaking so long, for I am not a speaker.

Captain Winslow was frequently applauded in the course of his remarks, and resumed his seat amid three more cheers for the American Navy, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, were given with due emphasis. After another hymn by the choir, and a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the meeting adjourned.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THIRD EDITION

NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

GEN. CANBY RECOVERING

Pirate Semmes at Matamoras.

SEVERITY OF A MEXICAN GENERAL.

CAIRO, December 11.—The steamer *Mississippi*, from New Orleans on the 5th inst., arrived here to-day.

General Canby has sufficiently recovered to move about with the aid of crutches.

A cotton press at Matamoras was destroyed by fire early in November, with 500 bales of cotton, valued at $100,000.

The arrival of Captain Semmes at Matamoras, *en route* to Richmond, is confirmed by the Southwest correspondence of the New Orleans papers, which says that his left hand is crippled from the engagement with the *Kearsarge*. He goes to Richmond to stand an investigation in the matter of the sinking of the *Alabama*.

The steamer *Ida Davis* had been sold for over $35,000 in gold.

The steamer *Orizaba*, which left the southwest months since for Matamoras, and put into Matagorda in distress, was seized by the Confederates and sold.

The Mexican General Mesia is represented to be very severe to his soldiers. The punishment for any misdemeanor is 500 lashes or death. The City of Guyamo has been quiet since Cortinas left.

Seven-Thirty Bonds not Convertible—Opinion of Mr. Fessenden.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—On application being made to have Seven-thirty bonds held by the banks converted into Registered bonds, for banking purposes, the Comptroller of the Currency decided that they cannot be converted. Mr. Fessenden, however, will recommend Congress to pass a bill giving the necessary authority.

The War in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Despatches received by the Government from General Thomas represent the position of affairs at Nashville unchanged. General Thomas says that the recent storm has interfered with army movements on either side for several days at least.

The Cotton Trade on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, December 9.—237 bales of cotton arrived here to-day, including 101 bales for reshipment East, and 76 bales for St. Louis.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

Sale of Stores.

A large sale of condemned stores occurs in Washington on December 20.

No Interruption.

It is believed that the cold weather has only interrupted military movements for a day or two, and perhaps not at all.

Personal.

General Egan is doing very well, and will soon start for New York.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Government has made all the necessary arrangements to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against expected attacks.

Chief Justice Chase.

Chief Justice Chase was sworn in to-day at 11 o'clock, the ceremony taking place in the Supreme Court-room.

Mr. Speed to be Confirmed.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously reported upon the nomination of Mr. Speed as Attorney-General.

Promotion.

Brigadier-General Egan, of New York city, now here, has been made Major-General, for services before Petersburg, while attached to the 24 Corps.

Death of Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, the writer upon the Indian tribes of the Northwest, died on Saturday, aged 71. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his clerks will attend his funeral.

Camp for Hancock's New Corps.

The Cavalry Hospital at Giesborough has been discontinued, to give place to a recruiting camp for Hancock's new corps. The hospital inmates were mostly removed to Lincoln Hospital.

The Impending Military Operations.

The Government feels entire confidence in the success not only of Sherman, but of more present military operations. It is felt that the country will rejoice over the news of more than one victory before the close of the week.

The Louisiana Members.

General Banks is earnestly laboring with influential members of the House, and some of its delegations, to secure the admission of the Louisiana representatives and the adoption of his principle of reconstruction.

The Constitutional Amendment.

It is asserted that several of the McClellan members from the Border and Central States will go for the Constitutional amendment, with reasonable compensation to loyal owners, and some might do so with a proviso that the freedmen shall not become citizens or electors of States contrary to State laws. It is believed that compensation cannot pass in any form.

The tax on Cigars and Tobacco.

A delegation of cigar manufacturers from New York are here for the purpose of conferring with the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the tax on cigars and manufactured tobacco. The Committee intend to take up the tax bill to-day, and refer the whole subject to a sub-committee. There are several financial schemes which have been submitted for their consideration. It will be some days before they will have the measure matured.

DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Reported Advance of Beauregard.

COLORED TROOPS AMBUSCADED.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The *Republican* publishes a special despatch from Cairo, which says that considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th instant, in consequence of a report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force and heavy guns, supposed to be used for the blockade of the river.

Osceola has been occupied by a small force of Rebels. Recently a party of about twenty-five Rebels appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis, waving their hats and hurrahing for Jeff Davis loudly. A force of about 150 negroes were sent on board a steamer, which landed about a mile lower down the river. When they filed out on shore the Rebels broke and ran, apparently in the greatest consternation, pursued by the negroes, until they came to a thick, bushy place, where the Rebels had a large force screened, who suddenly rose and fired on the negroes.

The latter fled, hotly pursued and slaughtered at a dreadful rate by the Rebels. A number rushed into the river and were drowned. One report says that only seven negroes returned, while another says that more got back.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Gen. Lyon Across the Cumberland.

A GOVERNMENT STEAMER CAPTURED AND BURNED.

CAIRO, December 9.—The Rebels, under General Lyon, captured the Government transport *Thomas & Tutt* at Cumberland city, on the Cumberland river, twenty miles above Fort Donelson, and used her for crossing the river on the march into Kentucky. The force is estimated at 4000. The steamer was loaded with Government forage, and was burned to the water's edge after the Rebels had crossed.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER "MARIA."

Twenty-Five Men Killed, Thirty Wounded, and Twelve Missing.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The steamer *Maria*, from St. Louis to Cairo, exploded at Carondolet, six miles below St. Louis, early this morning. The pilots, clerks, and other employees of the boat say that she was lying without steam in the boilers when the explosion took place, in the larboard side; the explosion going upward and making a hole in the boiler-deck, through which several persons fell. They say the explosion may have been caused by a box of ammunition in the hold.

There were 80 soldiers of the 3d and 9th Iowa and 11th Wisconsin Cavalry, with 177 horses and mules, on board. The soldiers positively say that the explosion was caused by the insufficiency of water in the boiler which bursted. The boat was cast loose, grounded on the bar, and was entirely consumed by fire. All the horses and mules were lost. It is reported that 25 men were killed, 30 wounded, and 12 missing. The soldiers lost everything. The boat was entirely new, and valued at $40,000.

Later from Savannah—Sherman Sixty Miles off and Marching Towards that City.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—A despatch from General Butler this evening announces the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of a transport from Charleston, with Charleston papers of the 6th, announcing that Sherman was at Station No. 6 on the 5th, sixty miles from Savannah. He was marching on the direction of Savannah.

It is cyphered up near the Executive Chamber that he is in Savannah to-day.

Admiral Farragut coming to New York.

From the New York Tribune.

A number of citizens met in the Collector's office on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider measures for doing honor to Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans and Mobile Bay, who is expected to arrive in this city very shortly. Mr. Moses Taylor was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Samuel Sloane Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That among the illustrious service, heroic bravery, and tried loyalty, which have distinguished the life of Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of the Rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, to be named by the Chair, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive Admiral Farragut on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of his flag-ship *Hartford* with Admiral Farragut on board.

Resolved, That the City of New York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, names itself by tendering to Admiral Farragut an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be appointed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements, and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter for the use of the Committee in meeting the flag-ship *Hartford*, be accepted with thanks.

A committee, composed of a number of prominent citizens, was also appointed to make arrangements for the reception. The following letter had been received by the Collector from Mrs. Farragut:—

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Crosswell has just informed me that you request to know from me when the Admiral may be reasonably expected to arrive in New York, and it gives me great pleasure to say I am daily awaiting his arrival in his dear old flag-ship, the *Hartford*, having been most kindly apprised by the Navy Department that orders had been sent to bring him in.

Yours, very truly, VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT.

No. 5 London Terrace, West Thirty-third street, December 9, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION

Affairs Subsequent to the Battle of Honey Hill.

POCOTALIGO BRIDGE DESTROYED.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Cut.

ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL OF SHERMAN'S SCOUTS.

The "Donegal" at the Navy Yard.

The United States steamer *Donegal*, Captain W. H. West, arrived here this afternoon from Port Royal, with dates to the 7th instant. The *Donegal* brings some interesting news respecting General Foster's expedition to destroy the railroad running from Savannah to Charleston.

There were seven gunboats in the expedition, and soon after reaching a proper position, fire was opened.

A force was landed, and an action commenced, the full particulars of which have not reached us. By evening the Pocotaligo bridge was reached and destroyed. Our troops were then intrenched for such future operations as might be needed.

The *Donegal* came down to Port Royal the same evening, and could not bring any details concerning the losses on either side; but of the success of the grand object of the expedition there can be doubt.

Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the energy and activity of Admiral Dahlgren, in organizing and directing the movements of the naval brigade, in this important affair.

When the *Donegal* left to come down Broad river on the evening of the 6th, shells were seen flying and exploding, indicating that our forces were determined to drive the enemy out of any position they might have taken after being driven from the bridge.

General Foster's scouts had communicated with General Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. The belief was that Sherman would be in Savannah on Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

The Pocotaligo Bridge is about 35 miles from Savannah. It being destroyed, and Sherman having cut the other railroad communications, Savannah cannot be relieved by reinforcements from any point north of it. The *Donegal* brings reports that General Foster was advancing on the 7th instant, and had destroyed a considerable portion of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. Fighting was going on when the steamer left. The losses had not been ascertained. General Foster is known to be co-operating with General Sherman.

A larger expedition is believed to have landed somewhere south to assist General Sherman.

Gale on Lake Erie.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 12.—A terrific gale of wind and snow has prevailed since 6 o'clock last night and continues at present without abatement. The tugs Tornado and Lady Franklin with two canal boats and lighters left here yesterday morning to rescue a portion of the cargo of the tug T. S. Harvey, ashore near Texas.

When the gale set in, the tugs started for port, but the lighters broke loose, and were either swamped or went ashore. Reports are in circulation that men were on board, and a number of sailors started a fire on shore, by the aid of which the *Tornado* found the harbor, and arrived safely. The *Lady Franklin* was run ashore below Nine-mile Point, and her crew were saved.

From Louisiana.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The following letter from Morganzia, La., dated December 2 has been received, *via* the Mississippi river.

Matters are assuming shape all along the river. Generals Dana and Washburne are infusing energy and decision into the movements on the east side. General Reynolds relieved General Steele in the Department of Arkansas.

General Ullmann has relieved General French of the chief command at Morganzia, and a marvellous change had been wrought in a few days. Morganzia seems to have been a mere station to supply Rebeldom with needful articles, rather than a military post, and the Rebels were accustomed to pass in and out at will. All this has been changed.

General Ullmann has closed the lines, and the camps and works have now assumed the aspect and decision of a military post. Troops are moving to and fro, but their destination is contraband.

General Buckner and Prince de Polignac had a grand dinner given them a week ago by the citizens of Alexandria, and confusion to the Union and Old Abe was drunk in flowing bowls.

The Red river and Mississippi are both very high.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A high gale from the westward set in at midnight, with a very cold atmosphere. The brig *Oriental* is ashore on the battery. The schooner *Eagle*, with coal, bound to New Haven, sunk near Brooklyn. Two or three lighters have been sunk by capsizing, and many vessels have dragged their anchors. It is reported that nine lives were lost on the schooner *Eagle*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Cumberland preferred, 80¾; Illinois Central, 129½; Michigan Southern, 72⅝; New York Central, 121; Reading, 136½; Hudson River, 110; Canton Company, 55⅝; Erie, 98⅝; One Year Certificates, 97¼; Treasury 7 3-10, 102; 10-40s, 102; 5-20s, coupon, 106¾; coupon 6s, 105¼; Gold 234; since the board, 235¼.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Flour heavy; 6000 bbls. sold; State $10 40@10 40; Ohio $11 25@12. Southern $10 90@15. Wheat unchanged; sales unimportant. Corn dull; sales small. Beef firm. Pork firm; 1000 bbls. mess sold at $38 62. Lard firm at 18@20. Whiskey steady, holders demand an advance; sales at 199; buyers demand a reduction to 196.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Fifth Page.*]

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 17. Noon, 27. 1 P. M., 27½. Wind, N. W.

FIRST LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—This Association is now holding a Fair in the Hall, corner of Thirty-seventh and Market, for the purpose of raising funds to aid destitute soldiers, or, perhaps, their suffering families. Last year they distributed more than twenty-five hundred dollars, and this year a still larger amount is needed for our brave defenders and their suffering families. The Fair will close this week. Let a generous public patronize it.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—John Todd was shot in the thigh, yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets. His wound is not serious. It seems that he and several others were engaged in snowballing each other. Finally, Todd threw balls which were rather hard, having, it is alleged, stones inside of them. This aroused the indignation of James Lynch, one of the party, who in retaliation drew a pistol and shot Todd. The latter was taken home. Lynch made his escape.

LABOR ARRIVALS FROM THE SOUTH.—During the past week there were quite a number of deserters and refugees accommodated at the Refreshment Saloons. The refugees, men and women, and the deserters, are, for the most part, in a destitute condition when they reach Philadelphia, and until they can meet friends or secure employment they are accommodated with shelter.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—William Barber was committed by Alderman Miller, this morning, to answer the charge of the embezzlement of $350. The money was given to him for the purchase of a horse. Instead of making the purchase, he appropriated the funds to his own use.

SUICIDE.—A female named Hart, aged forty-seven years, residing at No. 814 Darien street, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging herself to the bannister. She leaves a husband and several children.

FIRE.—This morning, about quarter past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a brick building, No. 1152 Coates street, occupied by F. Kreiker, cabinet-maker. The back portion of the building was badly damaged. The flames extended to building No. 1120, on the east, occupied as a lager beer saloon by J. Stahls, also to building No. 1124 on the west. Both of these buildings were slightly damaged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, December 12.

"The Independent Public Board of Brokers," to which we alluded a few days since, has, it will be observed by an advertisement in another column, perfected its organization. The merits of this new board were very fully set forth by the Sunday newspapers, and we append the notice from the *Mercury*:—

"A number of gentlemen of wealth and influence have assembled together for the purpose of establishing an open board of stock brokers, for the purchase and sale of railway shares, oil stocks, and securities generally. It will be seen that this movement is quite significant and earnest, and we hail it as an evidence that Philadelphia is on the onward march. The plan adopted is that of the Paris Bourse, where the public can be spectators, and contracts favorably with the secret and close plan heretofore in use in this country. It is democratic and honest, and all parties who deal in stocks will have a fair chance to win the favors of the blind goddess, without awaiting the slow pedlar at a street board. Success follow the new Stock Exchange of Philadelphia."

The new Stock Exchange opens on the 2d of January next, and already embraces the names of about two hundred gentleman. A telegraph office is to be in the rooms, attached to New York and Baltimore wires, and the daily sessions are to be held at the same hour as those of the New York regular stock board. Applications for membership are to be addressed to the President, Mr. T. S. Serrill, Merchants' Exchange. The Committee have not yet decided upon the location of the new Board room, but proper notice will be given in the public journals. It is understood, however, that it is to be large, and very elegantly fitted up.

Gold is steady this morning, opening at 235; fell off and sold at 234 at 11 o'clock; 232¾ at 12; rallied and sold at 234 at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 12.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Phila & Trd.b30	43½	800 sh Hibbard.....b5	2⅜
100 sh do	43½	500 sh do	2¼
250 sh Delaware Lock.p	9¼	500 sh Reading R.....	68
400 sh Kreiker	2	200 sh Walnut Is...b5	3
100 sh Venango Oil...	91		

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 6s '81 coup	109¾	9 sh Mech Bank	36
$1000 U S 5-20s	106½	600 sh Walnut Is	2⅝
$1100 U S 7-30s	new 106⅜	50 sh Sch. N. com	35¾
$1000 Penn 6s	93½	100 sh do	35¾
$1100 N Pa. 6s	58¾	100 sh Union Oil	1¾
100 sh Organic Oil	1 3-16	6 sh Wyoming Oil	70
50 sh Irwin Oil	16	20 sh Cain & Am	167
1250 sh Bruner	2	3 sh Penna Rf	67½
100 sh Germania	1 1-16	4 sh Lit Sch R	41½
50 sh Buck Mount	68	100 sh Reading	68
50 sh Cherry Run	29½	100 sh do	68½
100 sh Tarr Homestead	6	200 sh do	68 3-16
200 sh Krotzer	2 1-16		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	235	12 M.	232½
11 A. M.	234	1 P. M.	234

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	233	235
American Silver, 5's and 5½'s	218	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	213	..
Spanish Quarters	213	..
Penn. Currency	¼ dis.	½ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO., No. 55 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	234	234½
American Silver, 5's and 5½'s	222	224
Dimes and Half Dimes	212	216
Penn. Currency	¼ dis.	4-10 dis.
New York Exchange	1-5 "	1-20 "

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7⅛	8	Franklin Oil	..	1¾
Big Mountain Coal	2¾	3¼	Howe's Eagle Oil	1⅛	1⅜
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	..	12	Irving Oil	.8	10
Green Mt. Coal	4	4½	Pope Farm Oil	..	94
N. Carbondale	2	3	Densmore	8¾	9¾
New Creek	⅞	1⅛	Isabell Oil	.8	9⅜
Feeder Dam Coal	5	6	McKibbary	..	6
Clinton Coal	1	1⅛	Roberts Oil	2	3
Butler Coal	..	12	Olmstead	2¼	2⅜
Diamond Coal	..	10	Noble's Delamater	10½	11
Swatara	..	10	Hibbard	2¾	2⅞
Penn Mining	..	10	Story Farm	2⅞	2⅞
Connecticut	..	¾	Bruner	.8	2
Excelsior Oil	1-99	1½	Petroleum Centre	3½	4
Big Tank	2½	2¾	Egbert	4½	4⅝
Continental	2¾	3	Rose Island	⅝	1
Farrell	..	2	Allegheny River	1	1¼
Oil Creek	2⅝	2⅞	Clarion	13½	14
Maple Shade Oil	40¾	41	Phila & Oil Creek	1⅝	1¾
McClintock Oil	5¾	5⅞	Bull Creek	3⅜	4
Pennsylvania Pet	2	3	Germania	.8	1 1 16
Perry Oil	3½	4½	Corn Planter	7½	7⅝
Mineral Oil	2 3-4	2 7-8	Bridge	4⅝	5
Keystone Oil	..	2¾	Rock Oil	4¾	4¾
Venango Oil	.8	94	Tarr Farm	2½	3
Union Petroleum	2¾	2⅞	Globe Farm	1¾	1⅞
Beacon Oil	..	2	Walnut Island	.8	2¾
Seneca Oil	6	8	Eldorado	2	2¼
Organic Oil	.8 .. 1	1-16	St. Nicholas	4¾	4¾

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Advance of General Warren.

Rebels Completely Surprised—History of our First Day's March—Splendid Manœuvres by General Miles—Gallant Exploit of Major Hogg—En Route for Weldon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 9.—

The Great Expedition.

Our cavalry initiated the present great movement last night. Portions of the Third and Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio Cavalry, under command of Colonel VINTON, of the Thirteenth, started early in the evening out on the Vaughn road. A short distance beyond our infantry pickets Colonel VINTON encountered the cavalry videttes of the enemy, but these retired steadily before him, and he continued cautiously advancing until he neared Hatcher's Run.

Halting here he instituted a thorough reconnoissance and became satisfied that the force of the Rebels, with the strong position they occupied on the opposite bank, rendered an attack at that moment impossible. He therefore retired upon our lines, but before daylight this morning was again advancing in the same direction and upon the same road, but closely followed by the First Division of the Second Corps, the movement being now directed by General MILES, commanding that division.

The Advance of Our Infantry.

The advance this morning at first met hardly any more opposition than had the march of VINTON the night before. General MILES found nothing to brush from his path but a skirmish line composed chiefly of dismounted cavalry, but he still discreetly kept the cavalry well to the front and flanks, and advanced slowly. About midday the Rebels had fallen back behind Hatcher's Run, and the cavalry coming up on the Vaughn road ceased to cross.

Opposition Met.

The Rebels, however, were in strong position, the road was narrow, the ground on each side was thickly studded with undergrowth, and the Rebels had, moreover, dammed the run so that the water was more than five feet. These were insurmountable obstacles to the cavalry, but still our boys made at them.

An Attempt to Cross.

Captain WARD, of Company M, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in endeavoring to cross just above the road with two companies, was foiled, receiving himself a severe flesh wound, and EDWARD COYLE, private of his company, being fatally wounded.

Advance of the Infantry to Cross.

General MILES now advanced his First Brigade, under General MACY, and which came up under cover of the One-hundred-and-fortieth New York, deployed as skirmishers. This regiment, pressing close down to the run, was a fair mark for the Rebels behind their breastworks, and sustained the principal loss of the day, amounting to some thirty men in killed and wounded. It was evident that the enemy thought to resist our crossing under the direction of General MILES.

A Gallant Act.

Major BROWN brought up one gun of battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery and, under its cover, the Second New York Heavy Artillery were ordered to cross and gallantly they did it. Major HOGG entered the water leading his regiment, and soon finding his horse swimming sprang from his back and struck out for the enemy's shore. He was the first to reach it, but his regiment followed hard after him finding somewhat shallower water, but wading to their arm-pits, but unfortunately losing two men by drowning.

The gallant Major HOGG waited until but a portion of his regiment had gained terra firma, when he rushed them up the bank on the enemy's works and astounded the Rebels, who during this time had poured in several ineffectual volleys, and they "stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once," leaving us in firm possession of the further side of Hatcher's Run. Meantime, the cavalry made a detour, and a little later crossed at Armstrong's ford, and pushed on towards Gravelly Run, and reached and picketed this latter water course, three miles beyond Hatcher's Run, without any decided opposition.

The Latest Reports.

Thus matters stand to-night. Our infantry advance at Hatcher's Run, our cavalry as far out as Gravely Run, General MILES having his head-quarters at the Cummings' House on the Vaughn road, near the scene of HOGG's exploit.

The Losses.

The enemy's loss during the day has been of course almost nothing, his pedal nimbleness preventing us from taking many prisoners. The few we did pick up confirm the stories of deserters of last night, and all taken together we gather the comforting assurance that the Rebels are puzzled extremely by our present movements.

Rebels in Pursuit.

A. P. HILL's Corps was started off in haste yesterday morning, and last night was at Dinwiddie Court House, and there are reports that heavy fighting took place at that point to-day. How true this may be it is impossible now to determine, but it is certain that HILL is running a race with WARREN, and has most probably been distanced.

Early's Men at Richmond.

All of EARLY's army is gradually becoming visible in this latitude. GORDON's Division turned up to-day in front of SMITH's Brigade. Second Division Second Corps, and another division of the same force, upon its left.

But with all these at hand they were so far surprised by our movements that they were not ready to meet our advance to Hatcher's Run, and General MILES has gained a great advantage for us almost without cost. That this advantage will be pursued to the utmost there are many indications, but further than this remark I say nothing of the future.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Sherman Near Savannah.

His Movements most Mysterious!—Warren's March on Weldon—The Capture of Jarratt's Station and Movement South—The Fight at Howlett's Bluff—Important from Charleston—Exchange of Prisoners Resumed—Five Thousand Men Are Ready for Delivery—The City not to be Shelled for Three Weeks—Advance of General Foster—Another Battle in Progress.

Gen. Butler's Advance.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 9.

We hear nothing more of the crossing of the enemy to the south bank of the James River, near Battery Howlett, and, therefore, believe it certain that if any force arrived at that point, it was an insignificant one, and not designed to effect any important result. From all we have been able to gather, we think it likely that a small party in barges, engaged in the interesting but perilous business of torpedo hunting, took advantage of the fog of Wednesday morning, and came over from Cox's Landing to the south bank, and, being seen when the fog had partially cleared away, their numbers were very considerably magnified, until the story assumed the sound of proportions with which it reached the city, namely, that a heavy force of the enemy had succeeded in making a landing between Howlett's and Drewry's Bluffs.

Yesterday passed off quietly on the lines south of the city, the report circulated yesterday morning that a general battle was going on all along the lines being a rumor of that sensational class that were very general and common some months ago, but which have of late been, we are glad to say, not so often heard.

Another Raid on the Weldon Railroad.

Information reached the city yesterday morning that a force from GRANT's army had struck the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarratt's, thirty-two miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon.

Up to the time of writing no official advices have been received in relation to this expedition. We learn from unofficial sources that a heavy column of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, left our front at Petersburg on Tuesday night, moving down the Jerusalem Plank Road, and were reported on Wednesday morning to be at Proctor's Mill, twenty miles South of Petersburg. Since that time they were not heard from till yesterday morning, when the information above mentioned was received here. This column of the enemy is said to consist mostly of infantry, from which it is inferred to be simply a raiding party similar to the one which visited Stony Creek last week, and that it is not prepared for a protracted and extensive expedition.

There are, however, those who fear it is a mobilized column, destined to *operate first against Weldon, and then, perhaps, to continue its march and take Wilmington on the way.* As at present informed, we are not prepared to express an opinion. We repeat accounts which reach us, and await future developments.

Later.

The latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad is that they were still moving towards Weldon, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were prepared for a long march, or, at all events, a long absence. It is useless to speculate upon their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, or so injure it as to prevent our sending any reinforcements to our forces operating against SHERMAN's army.

From Petersburg—A Train Fired On.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 9.

Nothing of interest has occurred on the lines at Petersburg except the departure therefrom of the above-mentioned Yankee column. Indeed, they have been having comparatively a quiet time during the past few days. The enemy threw a few shots at a passenger train which was approaching Petersburg from this direction yesterday, causing considerable excitement among the women and children on board.

From the Front.

Rumors of severe fighting on our lines near Howlett's, etc., were current this morning, but we were unable to trace them to any reliable source. At the President's office and War Department we were informed that there was no news from any quarter. Operators in the army telegraph office in communication with the lines around Richmond were unoccupied this forenoon. This fact, would seem to indicate that nothing stirring was in progress

The Dutch Gap Affair.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 9.

The lines of Richmond were unusually quiet on yesterday. Scarcely a gun was heard. The story of our cotemporaries that the enemy was building a bridge on this side of Dutch Gap was found to rest on a very slender foundation. A small party, indeed, did visit the southern bank of the river, but there was no fighting and no bridge, but the news from Petersburg is highly important. GRANT has sent off a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery down the Weldon Railroad, over the track of the late Stony Creek raid. Their object is unknown. Some suppose it to be a simple raid for the better destruction of the railroad; others that it is intended to make a permanent lodgment at Weldon; others that it is aimed at Wilmington; others that it is a reinforcement to SHERMAN; nothing is really known except that the force of the three arms has marched off in that direction, and was last heard of twenty-five miles south of Petersburg.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Valley.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 9.

From the best information in our reach, we believe SHERIDAN himself, and the largest portion of his army to be still in the Valley. Some of his troops have, indeed, joined GRANT recently.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OVERLAND TRIP.

Georgia.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 8.

SHERMAN is reported to have reached a point half way between Milen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope it is true. We hope he will attack Savannah, but the hope is faint. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction.

From the South.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 9.

We hear nothing from SHERMAN. Whether he is crossing the Savannah on pontoons, or sailing down the Oconee in rafts and flat-boats, is equally unknown to us. We only know, and we rejoice in the fact, that Central Georgia is relieved of his presence, and that our railroads and lines of communication are being rapidly reconstructed in his wake. As regards their railroads, Georgians are, to a man, "reconstructionists."

Foster Again Active.

The only news from the far South, on yesterday, was that FOSTER is renewing his demonstration against the Savannah and Charleston railroad, thereby seeking to divert the attention of a part of our troops from SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Whig of Friday.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says, that SHERMAN is evidently marching for Savannah or some other point in its neighborhood. On Friday morning, the 2d inst., his main body broke up its camp at Louisville, Ga., and marched down the Central Railroad, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, which form his left wing, being in the advance. Before night all the greater portion of the Yankee column had passed through Milen in the direction of Savannah. We have no later news of its whereabouts. The *Mercury* had not heard of the severe drubbing administered to the Fourteenth Corps and KILPATRICK'S Cavalry by General WHEELER, at Thomas, on Sunday last. Details of this affair will show that the Yankees were badly used up in that fight.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Whig of the 9th.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman just from Savannah, we received this morning Charleston papers of the 5th instant. In accordance with an agreement between the Exchange Commissioners, the bombardment of the city ceased on Sunday morning about half-past eleven o'clock. On Sunday morning, a side-wheel transport, loaded with troops, was observed on the bar, near the Admiral's flagship. A large number of barges, filled with men, were observed at the stern during the morning.

The barges were engaged transferring men from the transports to different vessels of the fleet, and to Morris Island. About half-past twelve o'clock she left and went outside of the bar with a large number of troops still on board. Another monitor (the sixth) is now inside of the bar. She made her appearance on Sunday. The monitor off Cummings's Point during yesterday was crowded with an unusual number of men. Reports state that an unusual amount of drilling and horse racing is taking place among the enemy's troops on Morris and adjacent islands to James' and John's Islands.

Battle at Pocotaligo.

The *Mercury* says that passengers who arrived Sunday evening reported that a fight was going on somewhere near Pocotaligo, as they passed that point, but no definite details in regard to the progress or result of the reported action could be gathered.

Exchange of Prisoners.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. HAVEN and his Adjutant, Captain M. J. O'BRIEN, of the Exchange Bureau, lately on a visit to Savannah, arrived in Charleston on Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by Drs. BROCK and WILLIAMS and the whole legation, with Mr. JOHN EDDIS, chairman of the Richmond Ambulance Committee. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning a flag-of-truce boat steamed down the harbor in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel HATCH, to the outer buoy, where he was met by Lieutenant-Colonel MULFORD. The interview of the Commissioners lasted till three o'clock.

The *Courier* says, arrangements were made for a continuous exchange of prisoners off this harbor, Colonel MULFORD'S fleet, comprising some eight or ten vessels, are now lying outside of the harbor preparatory to receiving prisoners. Another flag of truce will go down on Tuesday, with a number of Yankee prisoners. A number of officers confined in Fort Pulaski, will probably be exchanged and returned to us at the same time. Until arrangements made with Colonel MULFORD there will be no shelling of the city during the day, the Exchange Commissioner, which will probably be from two to three weeks. Colonel HATCH has already turned over to Colonel MULFORD, at Savannah, 5500 prisoners, and will exchange about 5000 more at this point.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A paper on "The Siege of Morris Island, South Carolina," will be read before the Society by Colonel W. W. DAVIS, of Doylestown, at the Hall, Anderson Building, SIXTH Street, below Walnut, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The regular Stated Meeting will be held on Monday evening, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY, 12-10-14 Recording Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

WM. MCCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia was withdrawn on FRIDAY, December 9, and that no bounty will be paid to men mustered in or enlisted after that date.

In future the Commissioners will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 9:00 A.M. to 2 P.M.

JOHN BLAIR, 12-12-6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 15 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.

The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the receipts.

WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12-9 6t

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, No. 14 Farquhar Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5 10t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. CLEMENT R. WRIPPLE, Assistant Secretary.

12-2 12t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE Second National Bank of Philadelphia.
FRANKFORD, December 5, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$73,678 68	
United States Loans	85,000 00	
		$158,678 68
Specie		
United States Notes	40,946 00	
Due from Banks	167,883 40	
Capital	250,000 00	
Deposits	$137,417 26	
Due to Banks	16,055 19	
		363,417 15
Circulation		250,000 00

Condition of the Bank this 5th day of December, 1864.

12-9-6t W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to R. R. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 26th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-15-12t-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.	
Germantown	do
Manayunk	do
And Richmond	do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, 12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to the City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE, 11-25-12t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company Office, 738 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 31st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-12t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE, No. 198 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE GIRARD COAL LANDS.

In compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved May 25, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at the office until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to lease such part of the north dipping veins on the Broad Cope, James Howell and Edward Lynch tracts not heretofore leased in the present form of leasing the Girard coal lands, excepting that the parties shall covenant as lessees to pay—of the market value of lump coal as the same shall exist at Port Carbon—for the same, at the same standard and value, as however that the sum paid shall not be less than twenty-five cents for each ton of coal mined net chestnut and not less than ten cents for that and of other tracts on the same terms to such other persons as may be accepted in accordance with the provisions of a resolution to which this is a supplement, who shall present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and skilful miner and may able to fulfil the covenants of the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded to the highest bidder.

The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arriving at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only by the execution of a lease in writing.

CHARLES S. SMITH, 12-8-10tuw 4t. Superintendent of the Girard Estate.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, 10 3 2m Merchant Tailor, No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgements for the week ending Dec. 7th, 1864. Thanksgiving contributions of Churches, Societies and Individuals:—

PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. Clark & Co. (additional)	$2 00
Theodore Bliss (additional)	50 00
Mrs. E. F. Wilson, per Rev. T. G. Cornell	5 00
Miss Lindsay Peal, per Rev. W. G. Crowell	25 00
Jonathan Stewart	5 00
James Graham (additional)	5 00
Young ladies in Seminary of Madame Clemens Germantown	5 00
S. & J. S. Flanagan (additional)	75 00
Rev. H. E. Lobdell	10 00
Lieut. R. Ogden Loxley, 36th P. V	10 00
D. W. Bechtler	20 00
C. W. C	10 00
J. A	25 00
S. D. Baker	5 00
Henry D. Moore (additional)	10 00
Flora Noble	5 00
"W. S. S." (additional)	2 00
"M. H. M."	1 00
Wm. McKee (additional)	10 00
Mrs. John F. Lewis	10 00
John Wiegel	10 00
"A. Friend"	12 00
A Thank Offering, "C. H. W."	10 00
"M. C. H."	10 00

UNION SERVICES.

Meeting at Manayunk, per Rev. A. Culver	30 10
Meeting in M. E. Church, Chesnut Hill, per Rev. J. Mair	20 15
St. E. and Presbyterian Churches, Conshohocken	21 85
Meeting in Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, Holmesburg, per Rev. Jacob Belville	60 00

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Second Church, per Dr. William Darrach	31 83
Arch Street Church per W. S. Stewart, Treas	61 53
Ladies' Christian Commission Cohocksink Church, per Mrs. Hatch	321 99
Ladies' Christian Commission West Spruce Street Church, per G. S. Benson	72 00
Spring Garden Church—Basket Under	131 29
Do	84 25
J. W., Jr.	50 00
G. C.	10 00
Western Church	167 25
Scots' Church, per Henry Mckeon	12 00
Market Square Church, Germantown, per Rev. J. Orelius	31 37
First Church, Kensington	50 45
Church Frankford, per Rev. Thos. Murphy	1 20 50
Tioni Church	41 00
Green Hill and Olivet Churches	143 03
Princeton Church, West Philadelphia	63 25
First Church, Southwark, per Rev. Boardman	11 01
Ninth Church, per Daniel Grey (additional)	43 13
United Presbyterian Church, per J. C. Hoyt	15 00
Third United Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Dr. Cooper	12 49
First Reformed Presbyterian Church, per Robt. Gray, Treasurer	533 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church	41 50
Collection in Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church	23 16
	64 66
United Presbyterian Church, Frankford, per Rev. Jas. Price	31 00

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Ladies' Christian Commission, Fifth Street Church, per Mrs. Chas. Scott, Treasurer	250 00
Lady at Union M. E. Prayer Meeting, per G. Schaeffer	1 00
Centennial Church, W. Fitler	12 00
Mariners' Bethel, per Rev. W. Mullen	8 00
Ridge Avenue Church	1 15
Church at Bridesburg	1 35
Church at Haddington, per Rev. Dr. Castle	5 70
St. George's Church, per Rev. G. H. Paulson	20 68
Wesley African Church, per Rev. Elisha Weaver	13 12

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Mariners' Bethel	10 91
Union Church	85 75
"A Brother"	10 75
North Church, per J. South	4 75
Ladies Aid Society, Tenth Church, per Mrs. E. G. Harley, Secretary	100 00
Church Falls of Schuylkill, per Rev. J. E. Cheshire	10 00
Mission Society of Sabbath School, Tenth Church, per E. Rains Treasurer	100 00
Reformed Mennonite Church, Germantown	83 00

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Miesion Church	4 07
St. Michael's Church, per Rev. G. H. Paulson	255 00

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Third Church, per D. S. Jones, Jr.	35 23

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

A Friend of the Commission, Holy Trinity Church	5 00
St. Paul's Church, through the Missionary Association	83 89
St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, per Rev. R. J. Parvin	500 00
All saint's Church, per Rev. G. Rringhurst	26 25
Old Swedes' Church, per James Horner	50 00
A Thank offering, per Miss Fanny J. Da Paw	5 00
L. C. C., Church of the Epiphany	20 00
Emanuel Church, Holmesburg, per Rev. D. C. Millett	6 00

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Central Church, per Rev. Edward Hawes	139 35
First Independent Church, Kensington	4 80

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCHES.

Zion Church	22 50
St. Paul's Church, per Jacob King	60 00

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

First Church, per Rev. David Warner	35 00

UNCLASSIFIED.

Calvary Monumental Church	5 00

GENERAL.

Wm. Hogg, Jr.	100 00
Amount acknowledged elsewhere in religious papers	30 204 34
	$25,791 85
Amount acknowledged previously	930,269 56
Total	$956,061 41

JOS. PATTERSON Treasurer.

Stores received by United States Christian Commission in Philadelphia, for three weeks ending December 8, 1864:—

Ladies' Christian Commission, Trinity P. E. Church, 1 package.
Henry Rowland, 1 package.
Mrs. C. C. Camp, 8 housewives.
Trinity M. E. Church, 1 bundle of clothing.
James B. Sheppard, 1 package.
Mrs. Griffith and Miss Smith, 1 package.
Rev. A. G. McAllister, 4 gross of pens.
E. S. Mornger, 55 pounds soap; 40 pounds beef tea.
Perkinpine & Higbins, $145 worth of reading.
Hawley Street Mission School, 1 package.
M. E. R., 2 jars.
Protestant Episcopal Book Store 1000 soldiers' prayer books.
Alexander Wilkin, 1 package.
St. Jude's Church, 1 package.
A Friend, 1 package.
Christ Church, Germantown, Ladies' Aid Society, 1 box of clothing and packages of hospital stores acknowledged elsewhere in religious papers.

The commencement of a winter's work of great interest is upon us. Orders for about two hundred chapel tents, tiles, houses, &c., in which, during the days of the soldiers' inaction the word of God may be preached, have been received, and are in various stages of filling. Large buildings are in course of erection in the army operating against Richmond; and houses from Cincinnati have been sent to the Army of the Cumberland. The work of grace, which was inaugurated during last winter in the chapels in Virginia, bids fair to commence again as soon as the preparations for comfortable services are completed.

At such a time as this the Commission feels that the churches of the country can have no better way open to them for extending missionary operations than by erecting houses of God in the wilderness, that our brave boys who have gone forth from their homes may have the Gospel preached to them. Already some churches have moved in the matter. But what is to be done should be done quickly.

And we must not forget that each day is bringing into Annapolis many of our brothers and friends who have passed through perilous imprisonment, and who now are needing all manner of comforts. We must, if they are unable to get further than the hospitals, carry "home" to the hospitals, and make the days of the closing year happier to them than have been any before them.

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. C. C. No. 11 BANK Street.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders 87½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $30, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $32; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $150; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $845; of 200 shares, $1600.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Decatur (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 85,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $2 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading—Mayer Boyer.

Board of Directors—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, ripened by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by R. K. NEFF & SON, 126 S. WHARVES. 12-12-1m*

COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.—THE CONsumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864. 20,000 shares at $10 per share, $200,000.

President—JAMES LYND.
Treasurer—JOSIAH KISTERBOCK, No. 1231 MARKET Street.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LYND, No. 514 S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 410 Walnut street.
F. F. CLAYTON, No. 135 N. Third street.
THOMAS R. GARKELL, No. 106 Chestnut Office, No. 514 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its Stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal, at $7 50 per ton.

The attention of the public is invited to the following recommendation:—

We, the undersigned Stockholders in the Consumers' Mutual Coal Co., having given our attention to the working operations of this Organization, take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and energetic direction of this important enterprise, and in offering this merited testimony to the efficiency of the officers of the Company, they most earnestly present this Organization to the public as one eminently entitled to their support, it being the desire of the present Stockholders that the subscriptions to this stock shall be confined to actual consumers, so that the original object shall be carried out, viz.: supplying a great want in an important department of domestic economy. It is therefore desirable that Consumers of Coal shall speedily come to and take the remaining shares, thereby preventing any portion of the Stock from falling into the hands of speculators, which the directors have been careful so far to avoid.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.

Thos T. Firth,	Wilson Jewell, M D,
Owen J. Wister,	Chas T. Mathews,
W. C. Houston,	Wm S. Tow,
S. J. Sellers,	J. H. Wheeler,
John Bumm & Son,	S. S. Lawrence,
C. Jas. L. Eberle,	David W. Sellers,
Edward Rowley,	H. H. Shinkle, Jr.
James Oates,	John Mettenwell, Jr.
R. P. McCully,	Robert Macgregor,
J. D. White,	T. B. Chapman.
Amos Rockhill,	

Among our stockholders are the following named persons, most of whom have received their coal, and to whom reference can be made:—

Wm Savery Torr,	Dr Wm M. Uhler,
T. B. Cannon,	George F. Ourrey,
Curtis Clayton,	John S. Iddis,
Wm Mathews,	Jonas G. Peale,
S. S. Lawrence,	Charles Anderson,
Wm Griffin,	David B. Foster,
Thomas S. Gowen,	James Zimmerman,
Robert B. Smith,	C. M. Carpenter,
Wm Curtis,	J. H. Pugh,
Charles O'Neill,	Abraham Stewart,
John B. Wheeler,	Geo Wm F. Small
H. W. Grant,	Thomas Massey,
John C. Stokes,	Strickland Kneass,
Charles M. Morris,	George Sturgis,
Jos. Shillingford,	David W. Sellers,
J. H. Schumaker,	Henry B. Bobb,
Wm Steel,	George W. Hankinson,
Wm B. Edwards,	Wm Parson,
Robert K. Nichols,	E. J. Long,
John McCay,	Alfred Young,
S. C. Perkins,	B. F. Paws,
Charles Penk,	J. M. Riley,
Wm McCully,	Henry A. B. Brown,
Robert B. Beatty,	George Peterson,
John Schaefer,	Matthew J. Brady,
Benjamin H. Haines,	Rush McConnell,
Robert Bethel,	William C. Haines,
K. A. Merrick,	William W. Harding,
E. M. Baltzer,	Samuel A. Miller,
Henry F. Wallace,	William Riding,
Samuel S. Caven,	J. P. Wilkinson,
Samuel Kilpatrick,	Robert McEwen,
Marcus A. Davis,	C. B. Stone,
Robert B. Salter,	Charles W. Sartori,
John C. Sheeper,	W. A. Kolin,
H. H. Campbell,	C. H. Palmadge,
J. H. O. Hara,	Charles H. Mathays,
John Mansfield,	Frederick Zalss,
Jacob S. Streich,	S. B. Gaskiel,
Charles Deary,	E. Potts,
John H. Fisher,	John Erwin,
Charles Jewell,	E. M. Jeffries,
Dr. D. R. Foser,	M. Gillingham,
Charles Thomas, Jr,	Wm H. Main,
Joseph M. Thomas,	Richard R. Miller,
G. W. Gillingham,	Mrs. G. Miller,
James Harbison,	J. C. Welsh,
Allen S. Truman,	R. S. Partridge,
Isaac Smith,	Mrs. Carson,
James C. Knox,	Dr. W. Holloway,
E. M. Eakes,	John S. Wallace,
Mary Crabruck,	James D. Brady,
Amos Rockhill,	Mrs. M. Stanley,
Ellis P. S. Jones,	Izabel Stewart,
Wm T. Johns,	James Armstrong,
E. B. Garrigues,	S. Werthiemer,
Henry F. Beck,	Rev. J. W. Smith,
Joseph B. Hottel,	J. S. Dupuy,
John Raig,	Mary A. Canby,
John Fry,	Frederick G. Palmer,
Anthony W. Davis,	John Agnew,
Mrs. Margaret Maharg,	Robert Howard,
Wm Stapler,	Dr. Thos G. Rowland,
George J. Naylor,	Gilbert Rallon,
Wm B. Spear,	John Isood,
J. H. Adams,	Wm Brice,
J. P. Pittman,	J. P. Homer,
George Taylor,	A. Garrett,
Charles F. Brand,	Wm Molloy,
Samuel H. Wood,	James Ramesden,

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

BELLINI THE COMPOSER.

REMOVAL OF HIS REMAINS FROM PERSONAL APPEARANCE WHEN ALIVE.

To the New York *Musical Pioneer* we are indebted for the following communication, which will interest all lovers of romantic operatic music:—

"Some twenty years ago an end of the sex—the historic St. Helena, gave to Paris the bones of the Emperor Napoleon I. This year Paris will give to an island—to Sicily—the remains of the composer Vincenzo Bellini. The people of Catania, the birthplace of the composer of *Norma* and *Somnambula*, sent a request to the French Government to remove Bellini's remains from the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise to his native city. The request was granted in a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys which we translate for the *Pioneer*:—

"'PARIS, April 16, 1864.—Monsieur the Mayor of Catania:—I have received your letter of this date announcing that the municipal authorities of Catania have expressed a desire that the remains of Bellini should be transferred to his native city, and that the Italian Government approved of this plan. You ask of me what measures should be taken in case the Government of the Emperor consents to this removal.

"'I hasten to inform you that His Majesty is disposed to accede to the desire expressed by the Municipal Council of Catania; but according to the law which regulates exhumations in France, the consent of the family must be obtained. As soon as the Italian Government shall inform me of the consent of the family of the illustrious composer, I shall consult with you on the method of removing the remains.

"'Accept, etc., BOUYN DE LHUYS.'

"On the reception of this letter, the people of Catania appointed a committee of eminent Sicilians to go to Paris to obtain 'the precious gift' of the remains of the dead composer; and a subscription has been opened in Italy to defray all expenses. All the musical people of Europe are expected to contribute. Pacini, the veteran composer, will be one of the committee.

"While this movement is on foot it will interest our readers to know what Bellini was like in personal appearance. He is thus described by Heine, the late German writer. The translation is that by S. A. Sturne, for *Dwight's Journal of Music*:—

"'He was tall and slim; his face was neither pale nor florid; his hair was of a light, almost golden hue, and hung in ringlets. His forehead was very high; his nose straight; his eyes light blue; his mouth well proportioned; his chin round. His features seemed as vague and as void of character as milk. In fact, his face was a milk-face and was frequently marked by a lack-adaisical expression of pain, which made up for the want of character. But it was pain without depth; void of poesy or passion, it glistened in his eyes and quivered on his lips. The young *maestro* seemed bent on making a show of his sadness. Fantastic melancholy betrayed itself in the arrangement of his hair, languor in the cut of his clothes, and ideality in his light care. Thus he always reminded me of the old pastorals in which shepherds, in light-colored jackets and short pants, tripped about, carrying staffs bedecked with ribbons. Then his gait was so mournful, so feminine and ethereal. His whole appearance suggested a sigh *en escargins*. Though the ladies flattered him very much, I doubt whether he ever awakened deep passion. To me there always seemed something so comically unenjoyable about him, caused perhaps by the style in which he spoke French. Though Bellini at that time had been living in France for some years, I doubt whether, even in England, the language was ever as badly treated as when he used it. He spoke it terribly; he butchered it unmercifully. The way in which he often tortured the poor French words, as though an executioner were breaking them on the wheel, and the way in which he uttered his monstrous *cogs a Faue*, were enough to make one look around with fright to see whether the world was coming to an end with a mighty crash. Deathly silence reigned on such occasions; mortal terror was depicted in every countenance, whether rouged or powdered; the women seemed undecided whether they had better rush out of the room, or faint where they were; the men looked down towards their pantaloons to make sure that they really had such garments on; and, worst of all, the circumstance would fill every one with an almost uncontrollable desire to laugh outright. Bellini's presence always filled one with fear, which, through some strange fascination, seemed at once to attract and to repel. Sometimes his involuntary puns were mirth provoking, and reminded one, by their droll absurdity, of the castle of his countryman, Prince Pallagani, which Goethe, in his *Italienische Reise*, called a museum of bizarre distortions and ill-matched monsters. As Bellini always imagined that he had been making some serious and harmless observation, his face, on such occasions, was in strange contrast with the remarks, and then the unpleasant expression of which I spoke became more marked. That which I disliked in Bellini cannot be called a fault, and did not seem to displease the ladies in the least. His face and figure had an air of physical freshness, blooming health, and rosiness that was calculated to make an unfavorable impression upon one with my morbid tastes. It was not until later, when I had known Bellini for a long time, and had found him of a kind and noble disposition, that I grew to like him. I fully believe that his soul remained pure to the last, and that the childlike kindness of temperament which men of genius usually possess, but never parade, was truly his.'"

A Bit of Philology.

The *Religious Monthly Magazine* takes exception to the phrase, "under the circumstances." The editor thinks it may be "all very well if one can take the position *under* what is only standing *around* (*circum*-stantes) him;" and adds:—"Yet many of our most finished—we cannot, in this instance, say classic—writers and speakers, as, for example, Mr. Everett, in his late Faneuil Hall speech, are frequently getting *under* circumstances. We cannot see how they do it, or, when done, we cannot see anything *above* them. When a man takes his stand 'in the circumstances' we think he is master of his position, and can defend himself classically and etymologically."

—Married life too often begins with rosewood and mahogany and ends with pine.

—Not half so beautiful is the most penetrating eye as that which lets everything penetrate it.

—The following has been, and may be again *apropos*:—

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE DRAFT.—Josh Billings is out with an "official" on the draft question. Says he:—

Widder wimmim, and there only son, is exempt, provided the widder's husband has already served 2 yeres in the war, and he is willing to go in agin; 'bleve the Supreme Corte has decided this thing forever.

Once more:—If a man should run away with his draft he probably wouldn't be allowed to stad the draft agin; this iuks sevear at fust site, but the moar yu luk at it, the moar yu can see the wisdom into it.

Once moarly:—Xempts are those who hev been drafted into the Stit prizzon fur trying to get an honnist livin by supporting 2 wives tu onct; also all of them peopil who are crazee, and unsound on the goose; also, all neuspaper corrispondints and fools in general.

Once moarly agin:—No substitute will be acceptid who is less than three or moar than ten feet high; he must know how to chaw tobacker and drink poore whiskee, and mustn't be afeard of the itch or the Rebels. Moral character ain't required, as the Government furnishes that and rashuns.

Conclusively:—A person cannot be drafted moar than twice in two places without his consent; but all men has a right to be drafted at least onct. I don't think even a writ of *habeas corpus* can deprive a man of this last blessid privilege.

The Boatswain's Whistle's Last Squeak.

Why is the devil a gentleman? Because the imp of darkness could not be tap-o-lite.

Why is a four-quart measure like a side-saddle? Because it holds a gall-on.

What is the sun by trade? A tanner.

Why is the first chicken like a foremast? Because it is just before the main hatch.

Why is a washerwoman like grief? Because she wrings men's bosoms.

What is the difference between a town and its people? It is laid out at the beginning of its existence, and they are at the end of theirs.

What was Pharaoh's objection to Moses? He found him more plague than prophet.

When did profanity begin? When the first pear was cursed by the first apple.

What did Adam plant first? His foot.

Why is a hen immortal? Because her son never rots.

What is worse than raining pitchforks? Hailing omnibuses.

Why is a dog's tail like an expressman? Because it keeps a wagin'.

Why is an owl like the American people? Because it keeps a blinkin'. [Explanatory: this has reference to our President.]

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A CENT.—Yesterday Coroner Greentree held an inquest at No. 56 McMachen street, over the body of a child named William F. Flynn, who it appears had swallowed a cent several days since, which it was alleged caused his death.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE STROMBOLI'S NAME CHANGED.—By order of the Navy Department, the name of the torpedo vessel heretofore known as the *Stromboli* has been changed to *Spuyten Tuefel*, or in good square English, "In spite of the Devil!" Of course this is a wicked name, but as she is intended for wicked work it must be all right.

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FOR A SURGEON,

than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE, W. SIMONS & BROS'., Manufacturing Jewellers, Sansom street Hall, No. 618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have made enormous reductions in the prices of all their Stock.

DRESS GOODS

Of every variety for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

HANDSOME SILKS, CHEAP SILKS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, RED POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

PLAID CASHMERES, DE LAINES
MOHAIRS, VALENCIAS

SHAWLS, BROCHE AND WOOLLEN.

Novelties in Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, French and Cambric Lace Veils.

Persons about purchasing Holiday Gifts would do well to examine our Stock, as we wish to close out the whole of it before the 1st of January, and are offering

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets, Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls, Fine Silks,
Black Silks, Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins, Silk Poplins,
Merinos, De Laines,
Blankets, Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes, Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls, Christmas Hdkfs.

12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A Splendid Variety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Consisting of Staff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $1 75
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaines.
1000 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gent's' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

12-2-1m JOHN H. STOKES', No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

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J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

6s6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

To Whom it May Concern:—

All persons who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT

should go to PULLINGER'S,

No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States. 12-6-7t

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker,

10-24-3m No. 129 THIRD Street.

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO.'S OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. [12-7-1

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 19 3

FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."

IT IS THE

BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER

BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

It is the only Wringer with the

PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR

For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without

COG WHEELS

Will do, no matter how strongly it may be assorted to the contrary.

It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WARMER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every six months.

EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 1½, and No. 2. These have

COG WHEELS,

And are warranted in every particular.

Nos. 2½ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, having so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.

E. L. BURNHAM,

No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.

11-26-mwslm Manufacturers' Agent for East Penna.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 19 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.

Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 ROCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-28

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,

No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior skate from a choice selection.

GEO PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA

SKATE DEPOT;

LESLEY & CO.,

No. 607 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plimpton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
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The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps, E 5-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES',

GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.

J. B. SHANNON,

11-23wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET,

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

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OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

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JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings, Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins, Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear-Rings, Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings, Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings, Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings, Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE;

ESPECIALLY

FANCY SILVER WARE,

Suitable for 12 3m

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

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S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a,

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

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WILLCOX & GIBBS'

Sewing Machines,

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STULL'S

NEW PATENT STOVE,

FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS.

Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at

11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY. (Double Sheets, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual price. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, advertisements, to insure insertion, should be handed in as soon as possible, if possible, by 12 o'clock, in addition to all our editions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

GRANT—SHERMAN—THOMAS.

The Richmond journals are naturally agitated concerning the carefully conducted progress of GRANT, and the yet more mysterious movements of SHERMAN. The account which we obtain from them with respect to GRANT, states that information reached Richmond last Thursday that a force from GRANT'S army had struck the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, thirty-two miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon. The force is said to have left Petersburg last Tuesday night, to have moved down the Jerusalem plank road, and to have been on Wednesday morning at Proctor's Hill, twenty miles south of Petersburg.

Among the fears entertained of this hostile force was the suspicion that it was a mobilized column, destined to operate first against Weldon, and then to continue its march and take Wilmington on the way. The latest information received at Richmond represented it as still moving towards Weldon, and provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the suspicion that it was prepared for a long march. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the organ of JEFFERSON DAVIS, thinks that if GRANT can use the canal at Dutch Gap, he will make a combined land and naval attack on the fortifications protecting the water approaches to Richmond. Last Friday morning rumors of some fighting near Howlett's were prevalent.

SHERMAN is said to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah. The Richmond *Dispatch* rejoices that Central Georgia is free from his presence. Last Friday week, we are told, his main body broke up its camp at Louisville, Georgia, and marched down the Central Railroad, the 14th and 20th Army Corps being in the advance. In addition to this remote news, however we have the closer report that SHERMAN'S cavalry has crossed the Ogechee canal and appeared at two points in the rear of Savannah last Thursday; that one portion of the force dashed into and captured Yamacraw, whilst the other swept around to the south as far as Beulah. Yamacraw is just north of Savannah, and Beulah on the Vernon river, a tributary to Ossabaw sound.

All through last Tuesday night General THOMAS was very busy shelling the Rebel lines, the enemy making a very feeble reply. General THOMAS was watching closely the movements of General FORREST, who was supposed to be very busy trying to get his cavalry across the Cumberland. General COOPER, with his brigade of colored troops, was still at Clarksville. It was thought that HOOD would not attack Nashville, but make an attack on Murfreesboro, and endeavor to capture General ROUSSEAU. There was a rumor at Henderson that the Rebel General LYON, with a force of nine hundred men, was within twenty-eight miles of that place. The modern "Attilas" are all hard at work.

The London *Times*, by-the-by, says that GRANT squanders life like ATTILA and money like LOUIS XIV! A comparison more unjust to General GRANT could not readily be imagined. No general is more careful of life than he: for the money which he is said to "squander," the Administration alone is responsible. The wars of LOUIS XIV were more costly and were wholly wars of ambition. At the sophistry of the London *Times* however, we are no longer amazed. One good reason for our self-confidence is the ultimate victory we are working out.

OUR CURRENCY—FINANCE.

If money is the sinews of war, a nation mayham-string itself by its legislation. It must have been in some nightmare that Mr. STEVENS dreamed that law could make a promise to pay as good as payment itself. No thought more crude ever came from the crucible of a distempered fancy.

The Gold bill of Mr. STEVENS is dead, but the subject of which it was born is still alive, and still prolific of many schemes which, so far from aiding the country, may ruin it.

As the subject of currency is so little understood by the world at large, we think proper to make a few remarks upon the topic, in order to enlighten many who have never turned their attention to political economy.

The amount of gold and silver in a country does not by any means represent its wealth. In a strict sense gold and silver are not wealth. An editorial in the New York *Tribune* of last Saturday, makes use of the expression that "*the value of gold and silver inheres in the average amount of* LABOR *required to produce or to duplicate them.*" This definition is not perfectly correct. We have no doubt, however, from the character of the article, that the writer of it thoroughly understood his subject, and merely used the expression as indicating the idea with sufficient precision.

Gold and silver represent the value of the production of *labor and nature combined*. The labor of man combined with appropriate natural objects, makes what is called wealth. Wealth would exist in exactly the same degree, if gold and silver had no existence on the earth. Consequently gold and silver are not wealth, but are merely representative of it.

They can be used to represent wealth, because they exist in quantities so limited that they cannot be appropriated by every one. If anything exists in a practically limitless amount, it can neither be wealth, nor can it be used as representative of wealth.

The possession of gold and silver is merely the certificate held by a certain individual that he, through his own exertions, or through a gift conferred upon him by others, is entitled to draw upon the wealth of the world, in virtue of possessing that which was created by labor acting upon the natural powers of the earth. In other words, he is possessed of wealth of which he has chosen to retain only the symbol. His power over the general stock of products held in the world, is the power conferred by the common benefit proceeding from exchange. And this is precisely the purpose of the use of gold and silver—to facilitate EXCHANGE. A man cannot carry a row of three-story brick houses in one pocket and a granary of wheat in another; but by the possession of something which exists in so limited a quantity that the whole world recognizes it as the representative of wealth, he is enabled to perform all the operations of exchange without difficulty.

Now, precisely as gold and silver, which are limited in quantity, are accepted by the whole world as representative of wealth, so paper and promises, being limitless, are not representative of wealth. As gold and silver are representative of wealth, so paper currency is a representative of gold and silver. It is the representative of a representative.

The use of all money being for purposes of exchange, it must be evident that when the sum total fulfils these purposes, the surplus is useless. To use the illustration of JOHN STUART MILL:—"Two million quarters of corn will not feed so many persons as four millions; but two million of pounds sterling will carry on as much traffic, will buy and sell as many commodities, as four million, though at lower nominal prices."

Our currency has reached the greatest practicable expansion. Its depreciation exhibits not only a fall which is as irremediable as that consequent upon the physical law of gravity in the universe, but also the effects of the operations of speculators and the machinations of disloyalists. To increase the issue will not remedy or even relieve the difficulty. The amount would still more greatly preponderate over the necessities of exchange, and the effect would be higher nominal prices. Every one would have more to spend, but he would be able to buy no more. If every one felt that the notes of the Government contained his individual promise and liability to pay; if he possessed knowledge of the enormous, untouched wealth of the country, and entertained perfect confidence in our military success, there would be much less depreciation of the currency. It must necessarily be depreciated, if it exceeds the purposes of exchange, but part of the depreciation is owing to disloyal doubt as to its redemption. General belief, amounting to certainty, in its redemption, would keep the representative of coin in more favorable relation to coin. But the currency is used by human beings, many of whom are indifferent, ignorant, or depraved.

As, in order to be wealth, gold and silver must possess the quality of being convertible into products of the earth, so, in order to be equivalent to gold and silver, notes must possess the quality of being convertible into gold and silver. Only in the case where notes are redeemable at sight, will there be no depreciation below the standard of coin.

Now, when it is recollected that our currency is paper, and that it has had to bear the adverse influence of an increase beyond the needs of exchange, and of evil suggestions as to its redemption, and to these have been superadded the efforts of speculators and disloyalists, the matter for surprise is that it has not depreciated to a greater degree. The general intelligence of the people must be great, when they are so well aware of the military power of their Government, and of the wealth of their country, that they repose almost implicit confidence in the future.

The remedy for our troubles is not to be found in laws establishing impossibilities, nor in further expansion of the currency. It is to be found in taxation, and in procuring requisite funds by future loans. If it were possible to put an end to speculation in gold, it would benefit us; but it is not possible. A law to prevent it, would stop its publicity, but would not stop the practice. Yet, if public opinion ever had a good office to perform, it is in discountenancing this gambling upon the agony of the nation. Its proceeds are the price of blood. Some of the bitterest enemies of the country do not scruple to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the war, which they affect to deplore, and against which they frantically rail.

The remedy for our troubles is to be found, first of all, in faith in our destiny. There is wealth enough in the land to pay our debt, and a far greater debt. Our natural wealth is so great that it seems practically limitless. There is military power enough to crush the Rebellion, for even now, behold, it collapses! Faith includes all. It presupposes knowledge of our military power and wealth, and love for our country. With these come victory, and with victory, PEACE.

GENIUS AND LABOR.

Genius has been well defined as the power of making efforts. Now and then, it is true, there appears upon the field of life a KIRK WHITE, a MOORE, a SHAKESPEARE, or a BYRON; but the majority of instances of so-called genius are nothing more than the result of patient toil, industry, and perseverance. There is no high road to distinction, and there never will be. So long as competition is carried on in affairs of science, literature, and art, so long will the prize most frequently be won by the most laborious thinkers and the most industrious and steady workmen.

Whether genius and talent are synonymous, is an indifferent question. STEPHEN GIRARD had a talent for money-making, but that talent was the result of years of close study and experience. DICKENS merits the title of a genius, but the acquisition of his power was not the work of a moment—the knowledge which he displays of life-scenes and life-characters was not drawn from an instantaneous glance. Labor conquers inconceivable difficulties, but it will not do to say, on the other hand, that it is the sole essential.

There are some men who may toil their lives away, reduce their frames to skeletons, and be but little wiser or better than at the outset. What we mean to assert is, that no man with a reasonable degree of understanding and common sense can fail to raise himself in the community, and in the estimation of his fellow-men, by close application and perseverance in his pursuit, be it what it may.

First efforts are sometimes very discouraging. The first attempts of great men have turned out miserable failures. A deficiency in the American character is the want of perseverance. We are an energetic people, but we are like a flash of gunpowder. We are too eager to gain the prize—too impatient of restraint—too much given to dependence upon outside exertion, and too easily rebuffed and disheartened.

Work, then, young and middle-aged man of the world. He who soonest reaches the pinnacle does not always remain there the longest,—but the faithful, plodding traveler, who step by step ascends the acclivity, and secures his footing as he goes.

A WORD FOR THE POOR.

The sharp, cold blasts of winter are upon us; Æolus sounds his trumpet-tones, and drives all mankind before him. During the ancient days of Venice, each citizen trembled before he turned a corner for fear a dagger should stab him to the heart. So, to-day, every inhabitant of the Quaker City finds his spirit sinking as he approaches a *coin de rue*, where he knows that he must battle with the sharp winds of bleak December. The light sports of summer are past, and the mighty storms of winter bear with them more robust pleasure and more imperative duties.

While our people are pouring out of their abundance delicacies and comforts for the soldier in the field, are we not neglecting other duties which are nearer home? How many of the gallant boys, when they received the bounteous Thanksgiving dinner provided for them by loyal hearts through willing hands, did not, while blessing their donors, pray that their wives and little ones at home might be enjoying such a meal as was delighting their hearts in the tented field? Would not they have eaten your generous gift with renewed zest could they have known that those who were dearer to them than themselves were not in absolute need of the very necessaries of life? The wives and children, the widows and orphans of the "gallant boys in blue," are legacies which they have left to their country, when they went forth to fight and die for her defense. Shall the loyal people of the loyal North prove false to the trust reposed in them,—shall we be obliged to say to posterity, when asked where are the bearers of those names, which are inscribed in the American Valhalla in letters of gold,—shall we be made to say that their offspring were allowed to die for want of food and shelter, which their fellow-citizens, who stayed at home, were too avaricious to give unto them?

While petroleum, the war, and the thousand other means of securing wealth, which the existing condition of the country are filling their coffers, shall they refuse to give to the men who are offering happiness and life to save that land in whose preservation rest the safety of all their quickly gotten gains?

An ordinance of Councils has declared that to ask an alms is a crime. The law is just. But shall the poor be thus deprived of their means of subsistence, which, however disgraceful, still enable them to live? There are to-day thousands of deserving poor, women and children, relatives of soldiers and sailors, who are actually starving for want of food, and shivering from need of clothing. Do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that the trifling bounty given by the Committee who have the management in charge, will prove sufficient to save from *death* the widows of your land's defenders, the orphans of the dead who have made the soil of the Old Dominion sacred to every lover of liberty. Here, then, is a grand field for charity, a boundless plain for Christian patriotism. Aid the poor and desolate, and whosoever giveth even a cup of cold water shall not lose his reward in the distant future. How will your country judge you when the days of her trials are past, if her returning veterans shall find, in place of a loving family, a desert home, a row of paupers' graves! The vengeance of the lacerated spirit of those brave men will be terrible. If they have not paused in the charge upon Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, will they hesitate to *take* from the men who have coined their gold out of their country's agony, and left the sacred charge bequeathed to them, to die for want of charity. Charity! It is not charity. When you give to the friendless and the lonely, who, ere this war deluged our land with strife, were both happy and beloved, you only perform a duty; you only fulfil an obligation which is as binding on your soul as though you had sworn to take the orphan to your arms, and shield the defenseless from harm. If you have fulfilled this duty, the promise of "well done, good and faithful servant" will come to you both from your country, your posterity, and your God.

There is also another cause which should compel you to open your coffers and give abundantly. There have recently arrived at Annapolis thousands of Union soldiers who have been for months, if not years, languishing in Southern charnel-houses. They come back to us, not the robust, healthy, and well-clothed men who left their Northern homes to fight for liberty and law, but poor, naked, diseased, and penniless they come again to the land of their birth. They need help. They want money. They desire delicacies at the hands of the ladies of the loyal North. Let every one send so nothing. Let the thousands of little trifles which woman's hands can make, be made, not grudgingly, but eagerly, each trying to do her part in this good service of humanity. Send to the needy, goods, clothing, medicine, delicacies, and money. They are all needed, and should be given at once.

There still remain the numberless charitable institutions which should demand and receive your aid. Special emergencies demand special measures for meeting them, and do not cancel the regular duties—they only add others to them. Let our charitable people still continue in their good work, and when the war is past, and peace returns, then shall the returning soldier, when he hears from his dear ones of your kindness to his when he was in the fight, bless you, and if ever you should wish aught o him, you will command his voice, his vote, his influence.

We should be thankful that we are so placed as to be able to do our part in this grand work of Christian charity and patriotic benevolence. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap;" and if we sow charity and benevolence, we shall reap a rich harvest of blessings from the lips of our common country's most devoted sons.

OUR NAVY YARDS.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, in his recent report on the naval condition of our nation, has laid before the public a succinct and argumentative exhibit of the present state and future prospects of this most important arm of the Government service. He has compiled a vast amount of statistics, which are most valuable to the curious. He passes hastily over the minor points, and proceeds to consider at large the necessities of our naval service.

The question of suitable yards for the construction of vessels of war is treated at large.

In commencing to treat of the subject, he says:—

"Our country, whose strength and power "among nations must ever be identified with "and maintained by its navy, and which pos-"sesses in such abundance the materials of creating "and sustaining one, has not, in all the navy "yards combined, the appliances possessed by "single establishments in England and France."

The statement is alarming to a contemplative mind.

The appliances possessed by our whole country are only equal to those of one yard in Great Britain! What if a foreign war was to occur? what if the vessels of Europe were to cross the sea and thunder their iron salutes on the shores of the New World? We would be found defenseless, we could only increase our navy by private contracts, and no systematized governmental effort could be made. There will be no time to remedy the evil. When the enemy are thundering at the gates is not the occasion for commencing preparation. It rests upon those members who disregard the Secretary's views; who, for merely party ends or local prejudice, continue to slight his advice and warning, and still vote against the establishment of a yard at League Island. With them rests the responsibility, and the country will hold them responsible.

The next war which rages in our land may be with a foreign power, and as the Secretary says, they may "direct upon our shores a course of operations similar to those which we have applied to the Southern coast for suppressing the Rebellion."

Then when our coast is blockaded, it will be no time erect a Navy Yard or even to build vessels. In case of the selection of New London, we would have to cause to be erected artificial fortifications, which would demand an immense investment of funds, while at League Island nature has lent her aid to art to form a position to defy the assaults of foes both on land and sea. The Secretary presents a number of cogent reasons for the selection of Philadelphia, which, if slighted by Congress, will lay the consequent evil at the door of its opposers. The whole report abounds in useful suggestions, and as a source of naval information has no superior of its kind in the archives of Government.

THE ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

Before the result of the November election reached England, the *Times* hoped for the success of MCCLELLAN. During the campaign it threw all the influence it possesses in this country into the Peace-ticket scales, and uniformly strove to create the impression that the Democratic candidates were the only men who could save the nation from ruin. But the people understood John Bull's sinister motives, and they perceived that the true aim of English writers, and the meaning of English gold scattered lavishly about in certain portions of the country, was to assist in electing a President who would consent ultimately to a division of the Republic. England's jealousy of the American people is notorious, and nothing would so gratify her as the weakening of their power by a separation of the Northern from the Southern States. She fully comprehends the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall;" and she is perfectly conscious of the fact, that when the war is ended, and peace and unity are restored, that the American nation will have become a nation of soldiers. This is sufficient cause of alarm in itself; but the fact that the United States Navy is now equal, if not superior, to England's, is more startling still. She cannot brook that the sceptre of the seas shall be snatched from her grasp and transferred to the magnificent young Republic of the Western Continent.

Hence her policy was to use every means at her command to secure the election of those men in the North who were favorable to "letting the South depart in peace." But the freemen of the North did not look through English glasses, nor did they heed the gratuitous and impertinent advice of the *Times* and *Index*.

The re-election of Mr. LINCOLN has astonished the sympathizers with the Rebellion in England, and they have awakened to the truth that the North is in earnest, and that it intends to put down the traitors at any and all costs. Accordingly the *Times* tacks and says that "it can see no reason for alarm on LINCOLN'S re-election. The interests of England are probably safer in his than in other hands." It also thinks that "Mr. LINCOLN has sown his wild oats." What "oats," the *Times* declines to inform us. It would have been in better taste for the *Times*, after admitting that it has no cause for alarm, if it had abstained from coining the falsehood that Mr. LINCOLN "has gone through a course of defying and insulting England." This is a wanton and malicious assertion, void of the least particle of truth. All the defiance and insults passed between the two nations have come from the other side of the water. We have borne them patiently, but will remark, in the language used by the *Times* towards Mr. LINCOLN, that "we hope they will not be repeated." There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that day may not be far distant when England will realize it to its fullest intent at the hands of an over-exasperated and powerful people.

Our consistent friend, the London *Morning Star*, speaking of our action at the polls, says:—

"Even for results so conspicuously great as those the Northern freemen would not have been justified in drawing the sword in an aggressive war, but since the South chose the weapon and the combat, and sought to trample under foot alike the constitutional rights and to destroy the most cherished privileges of the people of the North, they would have been false to themselves and humanity had they not resolved to smite slavery, that master spirit of civil discord and social wrong, to the earth, so that the republic might never more be subject to its malignant influence.

"Mr. LINCOLN has undoubtedly deserved well of his country. Few men could have grasped the helm with so firm a grasp during a civil conflict so appalling as that which now rages."

While that organ of toryism, the *Morning Herald*, groans in spirit, utters forth its moanings, and protests that—

"Mr. LINCOLN did not owe his reappointment as Republican candidate to any belief in his personal merit, but to accidental circumstances which had made it evident that any other candidate would divide the party and insure the success of the Democrats. Mr. LINCOLN is a vulgar, brutal boor; wholly ignorant of political science, of military affairs, of everything else which a statesman should know."

Such is the way in which an English journal, an exponent of the sentiments of a nation who excuse their intense boorishness by exclaiming, We are rough but honest," bows before the popular will of a neighboring nation, and calls its chief magistrate "a vulgar, brutal boor." Truly the bitterness of spirit evinced by this supporter of slavery and despotism is sufficient to recompense the loyal North for re-electing the Nation's President, for this journal speaks the sentiments of the ruling class of Britain.

GENERAL DANA AND REBEL WOMEN.

Major-General DANA, who commands the District of Vicksburg, and who was in command in this city some months since, does not believe in allowing Rebel women the privilege of enjoying the protection of the United States flag, while at the same time they are engaged in furthering the interests of the Rebellion. Vicksburg women were notorious for their bitter hostility to Union men and the Union cause before that city surrendered to General GRANT; and although many of them left the place after its occupation by our army, a large number remained, preferring the certainty of protection and the assurance of food under the old flag, to the roving life and the starvation which stared at them from the "Confederate limits."

But it appears that they have not all refrained from using their influence and efforts in behalf of the rebellious idol to which they were joined, several of them having been detected in carrying mails and smuggling goods through the lines, or to the Rebel prisoners in the Vicksburg jail. This violation of faith with the authorities who were taking care of and feeding these treacherous females, was too wanton and mischievous to be overlooked, and General DANA promptly determined to make an example of five of the most notorious, for others to profit by.

As an expedition was about setting out for the interior of Mississippi, a short time since, he ordered that the cavalry commander should take charge of these women, and "drop them down" at or beyond the Big Black river, prohibiting them from returning to the Union lines during the war. The order was obeyed, and the rebellious matrons—for they were all married, having the proper "Mrs." attached to their names—were "dropped beyond the Big Black," where they will have ample time to reflect upon the mutability of earthly things, and the uncertainty of Rebel mails, and females, when *en route* through the Federal lines. General DANA exhibits a firmness which some of our other Generals, Commanding Districts, might imitate without disadvantage to the service, however much it would interfere with the little intrigues and affected gallantry to those who, while speaking fair, cover their hatred by deceit.

—The soldiers in hospital at Montpelier, Vt., propose issuing a semi-monthly paper, to be called *The Voice of the Soldier*.

MARRIED.

CARSON—STELLER.—At No. 801 Broad street, on the 8th instant, by Rev. A. Manahin, Mr. JOSEPH F. CARSON to Miss ANNIE LOUISA P. STELLER, both of this city.

HORNBERGER—DAVIS.—On the 5th instant, at No. 801 Broad street, by Rev. A. Manahin, Mr. CHARLES HORNBERGER to Miss LIZZIE JANE DAVIS, daughter of Lewis Davis all of Waynesburg, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

NEWBOLD.—On Friday, the 9th instant, REBECCA T., wife of John L. Newbold.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 301 Spring Garden street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PIEGLE.—On the 5th instant, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH CASPER, son of Melchiore and Lizzie E. Spiegle, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1822 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 13th instant at 10 o'clock.

STACKHOUSE.—On Seventh day afternoon, 10th instant, REBECCA ANN STACKHOUSE, widow of Samuel P. Stackhouse.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Hill, No. 220 Franklin street, on Fourth day, 14th instant, at 2 P. M. Interment at Fair Hill.

NOW READY,

THE SECOND EDITION OF

DAVID GRAY'S POEMS.

This volume deserves and will receive the patronage of the reading public.

An able contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" says:—"As for David Gray, it is one of the most pathetic of stories. He is scarcely less wonderful than Chatterton. That a boy of twenty, possessed of poetic power, should have written verses so calmly pastoral and pure, so free from spasmodic strain and action, so simple and sweet, is surely remarkable. Poems and life seem like Keats reproduced in the mirror."

One volume, to match Jean Ingelow's Poems; price $1.50. Sold by all booksellers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 143 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

OUT OF PRINT.

JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS.

The daily increasing demand for Miss Ingelow's poems has exhausted our supply. The

Eleventh Thousand

Will be ready for sale on Wednesday next. One volume, vellum cloth, gilt top.

Price $1.75.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 143 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

THE SEER.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

In two volumes. Turkey cloth, gilt top. Price $3.00.

The edition of "The Seer" is entirely sold. The second edition will be ready for sale on Wednesday next.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 143 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

WANTS.

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY WOOLLEN MILL FOR SALE.—Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with fine water power; well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1001, Post Office. 12-12-6trp

FOR SALE.—THAT VALUABLE LOT of Ground, southeast corner of Eighteenth and Hutchinson streets, having a front on Eighteenth street 65 feet, and on Hutchinson street 115 feet.

Also, a lot of Ground northwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-second streets, having a front on Chestnut street of 159 feet by 150 on Twenty-second street. Inquire of

THOMAS H. CONNELL,
Counting House of D. Jayne & Son,
12-10-3t* No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET.—A FEW MORE OFFICES ON First Floor of the Old Post Office Building, DOCK Street, below THIRD. Also, the Fifth and Sixth Stories of the same building, with Steam Power.

The upper portion of the Store No. 248 CHESNUT Street.

The Second and Third Stories of the Commonwealth Building, Nos. 611 and 613 CHESNUT Street.

THOMAS H. CONNELL,
Counting House of DR. JAYNE & SON,
12-10-3t* No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1843, dated April 29, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, to

11-22-stuw WILLIAM HART CARR.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES.

JOHN McKNIGHT,
No. 1431 MARKET Street,
Is selling off his large stock of superior
GAS BURNING STOVES
At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-8-6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING the City with Water.

All persons having claims against this Department will present the same at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, on or before December 15, 1864.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE,
12-9-2t Chief Engineer Water Department, Phila.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT Street,
DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The attention of the members of the Union League is particularly requested, as a new code of By-laws will be submitted to the meeting, and the first Election for Directors will be held under the new Charter.

Tickets admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. CLEMENT B. WHIPPLE, Assistant Secretary. GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARD OF BROKERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Association has completed its organization, and will commence its regular sessions on the

SECOND OF JANUARY, 1865.

The following are the officers selected:—

PRESIDENT,
T. S. SERRILL.
SECRETARY,
J. C. JOHNSON.
TREASURER,
WILLIAM WATSON.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS S. SERRILL,	JACOB GOLDSMITH,
ROBERT J. MERCER,	LAZARUS SILOSS,
CLEMENT MARCH,	AMOS PHILLIPS,
T. J. WITHINGTON,	GEO. R. GRAHAM,
ADAM WARTHMAN,	R. S. CASSATT,
JAMES ALDERIDGE,	H. H. ST. JOHN.

There will be two regular sessions of the Public Board, viz.:—At half-past 10 A. M., and at half-past 2 P. M., when a regular call of stocks will be made, including the list of oil shares, at which time the public is invited to be present. Each session will be for one hour only, unless the time is extended by a vote of the members present. Proper notice will be given of the location of the new Stock Exchange.

THOMAS S. SERRILL, President.
J. C. JOHNSON, Secretary. 12-12-1

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNION PARTY.

From the Times.

President Lincoln's appointment of Secretary Chase to the office next to his own is responsible and strong, and, we trust, make an end forever of the invidious distinctions in the Union party, between the so-called conservatives and the so-called radicals. Mr. Lincoln has been somewhat complained of, by one portion of the party, for supposed conservative tendencies; Mr. Chase, by another portion, for supposed radical tendencies. It is useless now to dispute whether there was any just ground on either side for these complaints.

Our own view is, that the terms conservative and radical, as employed, really involved no essential difference of principle or purpose. The questions related rather to method and to time of action than to objects and ends. Mr. Lincoln has been every whit as much opposed to conserving the institution of slavery, the great cause of this war, as Mr. Chase, or any other man in the country. But he has believed that the steady prosecution of the war against the Rebellion would of itself substantially break down the institution, and has avoided embarrassing the progress of the war by extraneous and supposed anti-slavery action.

Mr. Emancipation Proclamation, going so did or can operate, was a mistake by averting signed to weaken the Rebels as our armies, in its internal means of resistance, slavery, Mr. foreign intervention is such as invariably to their advance war work upon the institution. Lincoln's action has recovered Rebel territory conse to reorganize itself, except on a Free State basis. The practical result of Mr. Lincoln's moderate course has been as fatal to slavery, so far as it has been within our reach, as could have been the most extreme and summary plan that could possibly be devised.

But even if this is controvertible, the fact that Mr. Lincoln has taken, in his message, the firmest ground for a constitutional amendment which shall abolish slavery throughout the land, should put at rest all concern upon the subject. Surely there can be no more radical treatment of this curse than this complete excision of it at a single stroke. Not only Mr Lincoln himself is committed to the furtherance of this work, but the entire Union party, by its special recommendation in the Baltimore platform. We have nowhere heard of a single murmur of dissent from any person in the party. It is a unanimously accepted measure—all-comprehensive, thoroughly effective, yet universally satisfactory. It renders utterly absurd all further attempts to keep up the distinction of conservatism be radicalism in the Union party, in reference to slavery.

Mr. Lincoln has shown that he so regards it, by his making Mr. Chase Chief Justice. He thereby buries in oblivion all the past differences in the party concerning slavery, and all the efforts which have been made to produce therefrom special connections and interests against him. It is calculated to knit the great party of this Union in new and firmer concord, and to prepare it for the great civil work of reconstruction, which will soon devolve upon it. There has been no harder problem about the war than the problem which is to follow the conclusion of the war; how soonest to reinspire a loyal spirit in the Southern heart, and restore the normal working of our constitutional system throughout the land.

The first step towards this has already been determined upon. The absolute and final extinction of slavery by a constitutional amendment will make an end of what has been the chief hotbed of treason. Yet this is but a work of destruction. There must needs be measures and policies positively regenerative. To settle upon such as shall be most efficacious will tax the best wisdom of the party. Singleness of purpose and a harmonious spirit will be more than ever necessary.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Tribune.

Perhaps no week since the war began has witnessed a greater degree of activity than the one just passed; yet we are without intelligence of its actual results. Sherman has approached and probably has reached the goal of his magnificent march across the Keystone State of the Confederacy. Thomas, besieged in Nashville, has every day been gathering strength for the conflict, which is not merely to raise that siege, but to strike a decisive blow against the invader of Tennessee. A part of the Army of the Potomac under General Warren, has been in motion, and presumably has fought a battle. There are other movements in the neighborhood of Richmond of which we shall know more anon.

The special despatch which we print this morning seems to indicate clearly the hitherto uncertain direction and purpose of General Warren's movement. That officer, with Griffin's and Crawford's Divisions of the 5th Army Corps, Mott's Division of the 2d Corps, and with Gregg's Cavalry—altogether a very formidable force—broke camp on Wednesday morning, and marching by two roads on either side of, and parallel to, the Weldon Railroad, reached Stony creek on Thursday. That stream is twenty miles south of Petersburg, and the station near the bridge which formerly spanned it is the point whence started the branch road from the Weldon to the Southside Railroad. The recent cavalry expedition under Gregg proved that that branch was still incomplete at its southeastern extremity.

Gregg, having ascertained that fact, returned, and Warren being in possession of the results of Gregg's reconnoissance, shaped his campaign accordingly. He struck so boldly south that it was at first conjectured in the army he meant to go to North Carolina. Crossing the northern branch of the Nottoway by pontoons on Thursday, he pulled up his bridge after him, and since the time when he thus broke off communication with the main army under Grant, no positive information about his movements has been received.

But on Thursday night a reconnoissance was sent out—apparently as much to get news from Warren as for any other purpose. It was ascertained then from stragglers that Warren was off in search of a fight. It was further discovered that the Rebel lines in his direction were surprisingly weak, and the reconnoissance was pushed with vigor towards the road which Warren probably took. But his march had been so rapid that already he was to the north and west of the creek, and on Friday morning heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House, which stands on the Petersburg and Boynton plank road, midway between Stony creek station and the Southside Railroad.

Thither had marched Hill's Corps to intercept Warren, and at that point is seems pretty certain a battle of greater or less magnitude was fought on Friday morning last, December 9. Of its result there is no news whatever. But the mere fact that there was a battle shows that Warren was marching for the Southside Railroad, having made a wide and somewhat rapid detour for that purpose. The central and interior position of Lee enabled him to march a corps somewhat at random to a point from which he might strike in almost any direction which Warren could be supposed to take.

From General Sherman there is no other intelligence than such as can be gathered from the account brought by a transport from Charleston. When that steamer left, on the 7th, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, or on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. But that may have been either Sherman or Foster, who is planted pretty solidly on that line. Rebel papers seem now to think the forces of those two leaders intend to concentrate on the Charleston Railroad—but positive news will come so soon that it is useless to speculate. We may expect a steamer at Fortress Monroe at any moment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BURIAL OF A BRAVE OFFICER.—The funeral of Captain J. G. Simpson, of Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 735 N. Fifteenth street. The deceased was a brave and efficient officer, having been appointed to the rank of captain, on the 1st of March, 1862. He was one of the original members of Colonel Page's cross nation, and re-enlisted in the 1st Artillery, where he held command of a battery until his death. He passed through the battles of Drainesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Hall Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Weldon Railroad, and several minor engagements, yet during all this time, although at the head of his company, and at points where danger was most threatening, never received a wound. A short time since he was attacked with the malaria fever, a foe more dreaded by the brave than the bullet, and after four weeks, to-day, expired. The deceased was only [illegible] years of age, and leaves a wife [illegible] besides a host of friends and Odd Fellows' Companions his loss. He [illegible] honors belonging to [illegible]. The interment [illegible] From the report of the Post [illegible] story. [illegible] it will be seen that there is an [illegible] Military amount of carelessness on the part [illegible] The letter-writing community. These million five hundred and eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dead letters were received during the past year—over nine thousand a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry, and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others only partially directed. Thousands of these dead letters were returned to the writers, but the great majority had to be destroyed. This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence; for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

LARCENY CASES.—This morning Joseph White was committed by Alderman Plankinton, having been arrested upon the charge of stealing sundry articles during a fire at No. 307 N. Seventh street. He was arrested with the plunder concealed under his coat.

James Welsh and John Welsh were charged with the larceny of a lot of tools from Bridesburg. They were taken into custody at Black and Brown streets, while offering the articles for sale.

On Saturday afternoon a man giving the name of C. B. Clark was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, West Philadelphia, upon the charge of picking the pocket of Mr. George Trainer, of Wilmington, Del. He was committed by Alderman Allen.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A number of the workmen attached to the large malt house at the corner of New Market and Callowhill streets got into a free fight on last Saturday afternoon, during which one of the number, Cornelius Canney, was shockingly beaten about the head with a shovel. His injuries are of such a serious character that but little hopes are entertained for his recovery. Three of the rioters, named Pat. Maland, Pat. Donaghy, and Walter Tulin, have been arrested upon the charge of being the parties who beat Canney. They have been held by Alderman Toland to await the result of Canney's injuries.

MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS.—The grand match for the championship of Pennsylvania comes off to-morrow evening, at Sansom Street Hall. Mr. Victor Estephe, who is at present the recognized champion of the Keystone State, and who, it will be remembered, obtained that honorable title last October in the grand tournament, will play against R. T. Ryall, a billiard player of complimentary reputation. The game will be 1200 points, carams, on a Phelan & Collender carom table. Push shots debarred, according to the rules of the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress.

MIND YOUR HYDRANTS.—The old nuisance of ice on the sidewalks, the result of allowing hydrants to run, promises to give more annoyance than ever this year, judging from the fact that thus early in the season it has become a subject of general complaint. Hydrants should not be allowed to run during weather like the present, and where they are permitted to flow those responsible should be compelled to remove the ice created through their carelessness.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, Rudolph Keilan and Philip Yeager were arrested at Fourth and Morris streets upon the charge of highway robbery. It seems that a female who had been out sitting up with a friend, was passing in that neighborhood. The ruffians stepped up and seized her, and took a valuable breastpin from her clothing. The lady gave an alarm, when the robbers were arrested. They were committed by Alderman Lutz to answer at court.

NEW RAILROAD.—A railroad is in process of construction in New Jersey, from Mount Holly to Camden, via Moorestown. It was chartered several years ago, but has been delayed by unforeseen difficulties. This will be very useful to the people of Burlington county, and an important adjunct to the trade of Philadelphia. The work upon this new road will be commenced early in the spring.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republican members of Select Council have held a caucus, and immediately placed in nomination all the old officers. The present clerks and messengers have discharged their duties faithfully during the past year, and are deserving of this endorsement by the members of the Chamber.

RESIGNED.—Professor E. D. Saunders, D. D., Chairman of the Veteran Bounty Fund Commission, Philadelphia, has been compelled, by long confinement from a railroad accident, befalling him whilst engaged in serving the public, to resign his office; and very reluctantly to request all soldiers and their relatives, many of whom have called on him daily, to defer their visits, till it may please God to restore his health, when, in view of their priceless patriotism, he will be glad to see them.

THE WOOLLEN AND SAW MILL advertised in our advertising columns, presents an uncommon opportunity to a man with a moderate capital to make money. It can be bought low and on easy terms.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THOSE DESIRING Photographs should take note that as the Holidays approach picture-seekers will crowd the Gallery. They should go early. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 613 Chestnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 613 Chestnut street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE "FLORENCE" TRIUMPHANT.—Why the "Florence" is superior to all other *Sewing Machines*? Compare, reject, then purchase:—

First. It is reliable feed, leading either to the right or left, for perfect reliability, never skipping stitches, and the mother of four different stitches for the various kinds of work.

Second. It is a most effective tension every feed; the stitches on the under and upper side is made within the machine to its motion.

Third. It makes the lock-stitch, which has been conceded heretofore the best in use. We add to that the "double lock," which renders it doubly sure, the loop and lock and stitches being a perfect knot to every stitch, which is very desirable, as can be made by no other machine, can be undone, and in all cases leaving the stitches on both sides alike and even.

The feed may be reversed at any point without stopping the machine. Change of the various kinds of stitches are made without the machine being stopped. Its shuttle, feed, tension, needle and stitch, are the most simple and effective in construction. No other object. No waste of work. Sews light and heavy fabrics equally well, from the finest cambric to the heaviest goods, with equal ease, without changing of needle. Every family should [illegible] with a "FLORENCE."

[illegible] SELLING AT LOW PRICES, make [illegible] Office, No. [illegible] street, above Chestnut. We [illegible] appeal to [illegible] to call and examine. To [illegible] Every [illegible] is now ready for the [illegible] Machines, Needles, Shuttles, and Parts. All can be [illegible] at our Office, No. [illegible] Market street, Philadelphia.

W. RAPER CLYDE,
No. 1408 Chestnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Harcourt & Co.'s, No. 618 Chestnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SON'S, Continental Hotel.

A DEED FOR SCOTT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, in the case of Van Amringe vs. L. E. Plant, that L. E. Plant owes Van no the bond. Though he may have helped to draw the case, Van may keep L. E. Plant's check until the debt is paid, and at the same time it was made voluntary except that a box constructor lying dormant as if dead in a box, is recoverable by an action in the case out if the plaintiff mixes himself up with the box constructor so as to identify himself with it, he, the plaintiff's suit is not recoverable, and if he should recover he may recover himself with a new suit, such as is furnished at the establishment of Charles Stokes & Son's. One price, under the Continental. This decision of the Court like the establishment referred to, seemed to suit all.

CURTAINS.—FEW ROLLS, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given and work done lower than can be supplied by any other house.

W. HENRY PARKER,
No. 1409 Chestnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SON'S, Continental Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—As Sewing Machines will undoubtedly form a prominent feature in the purchase of gifts for the coming holidays, we would urge upon our readers the propriety of selecting the best family machines. At the head of the list stands the "Grover & Baker" instrument, sold at No. 730 Chestnut street. These celebrated machines, as well as the work executed upon them, have taken the highest premium wherever they have been exhibited in competition with others, without a single exception. For the following reasons, among others, we would advise all purchasers of Sewing Machines to give the "Grover & Baker" the preference over all others:—

1. It makes the only seam formed by a sewing machine in which each stitch is independently locked, and without dependence upon the other stitches for strength.

2. It makes the only seam that will admit of the thread being cut at every fourth stitch, without injury to the seam in wear.

3. It is unnecessary to fasten the ends of seams made by this machine. This is done by the machine itself, without the use of the hand-needle.

4. The Grover & Baker stitch is the only one formed from two ordinary spools, and without winding from the spool into a shuttle from three to five times for be under thread.

5. A seam thus formed is more elastic than any other made by a sewing machine, and is consequently very valuable in all goods that are to be washed and stretched under the iron.

6. The machine is adapted to all varieties of fabrics, sewing each equally well, and requiring no adjustment for any kind of sewing other than the adaptation of needles and thread.

7. It is more easily kept in order than any other machine, and need not be taken apart to be oiled.

8. The machine sews common spool cotton, silk, and linen thread with equal facility.

9. The machine is so simple that an intelligent child of ten years can readily learn to operate and keep it in order.

10. By reason of its simplicity of construction and ease of management it is best adapted to all the wants of the family.

PROFESSOR HOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1230 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W. Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of every kind, both male and female; lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs throughout, and *all kinds of nervousness, weakness, almost invariably cured.* The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease than *all other practices combined.* Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Shedd, of New York, one of the ablest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Fulton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1230 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PARKER'S

West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1409 Chestnut street.

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS.—In many forms we are distinguished agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits, or catarrh, is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

Sold by all druggists.

LARGE
WHITE OAK TIMBER
FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, 13th of December, 1864,

On the premises of the subscriber, about one mile from Moorestown, on the PUBLIC ROAD leading from the Moorestown and Camden turnpike to Mount Laurel, about three-quarters of a mile from said turnpike, the TIMBER standing on about

TWELVE ACRES OF LAND,

The most of which is White Oak, of large size and very superior quality.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when conditions will be made known by

JOHN PERKINS.

MOORESTOWN, December 5, 1864. 11*

HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS of the body in *five minutes*, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Mailed to any address for $1'50, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12-6 tuasthlysep

SKATING, SKATING.

SPLENDID SKATING

ON STRONG ICE,

ON SKATING PARK,

PHILA'a First and Walnut Sts.

Take Market street cars to Westchester Depot, Thirty First and Market streets, then plank walk to Park, by squares.

SAMUEL SIMES,
12* TREASURER.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Fancy Dress Goods reduced to [illegible]

do	do	50c.
do	do	75c.
Double-width Cashmeres,	do	$1
All Wool Cashmere Plaids,		87½c.
Rich Plaid do	do	$1'00

Paris Plaid Poplins.
Fancy Parisiennes.
Solid Colors Poplins, from late Auction Sales, which we are closing out at

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 440, 442, and 444 N. SECOND Street,
12-12-3t Above Willow.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6,

A NEW DEPARTMENT,

Running through the centre of his Store, 60 feet in length, to be known as

THE CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of

DRESS FABRICS

REDUCED TO ONE-HALF THE PRICE

Sold at in the beginning of the season.

J. M. HAFLEIGH has made arrangements to furnish to his customers from

200,000 to 250,000 YARDS

of [illegible]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at a great sacrifice, and from Auction Sales, to be sold through this channel without reserve during

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,

No. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE

CLOSING OUT

THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

12-10-12t

OF

MEN'S WEAR

FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
REDUCED TO $5.
Blanket Shawls, all Styles, reduced in prices.
Long Broche Shawls from late Auction Sales, at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 440, 442, and 444 N. SECOND Street,
12-12-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

MERRIMAC CALICOES,

At 44 Cents,

FAST COLORS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW DE LAINES

FOR CHRISTMAS,

45 CENTS PER YARD.

HARDWICK OIL COMPANY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL MEET AT

No. 319 WALNUT STREET,

ON

TUESDAY, 13th INST., AT 4 P. M.

To hear the report of the Committee, and to take into consideration the sale of a portion of their Lands.

MARMADUKE MOORE,
TREASURER.

MONDAY, 12th December. 12-12-2t

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANteed in ten minutes, and a *permanent cure* effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from *five to twenty years'* standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Sent postpaid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. 12-6 tuasthlysep

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OIL COMPANY,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES AT $10 PER SHARE.

Subscription Price to a Limited Number of Shares, $2'50 Per Share.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS, M. D.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M. STEWART.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM D. SMITH.

SECRETARY,
E. J. HARRISON, M.D.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

I. The fee simple of 1350 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the hill, and takes in a considerable portion of the Nine Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The bluffs rise from 60 to 80 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a saw mill across the creek about midway on the property, giving numerous water-powers to one of the finest and best-constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the Company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tidioute, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 1167 acres on the North Salmon creek, Tionesta township, Forest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the hills on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT,

Mr. FRANK O. EVERP, who has had four years' experience in the business, has been appointed, and has commenced operations on the lands of the Company.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2'50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied immediately to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books are opened and subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company received at their offices,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,

THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of 12-12mwsat

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,

No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 136 S. MARKET Street.

T. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Or at sales, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment of goods for public sale.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF TOYS.

By order of Messrs. JOHN VOGT & Co., importers, who are closing out their stock of Toys, this being their last sale this season.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9½ o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Room, No. 136 Market street, a large assortment of French, German and English Toys, including Bellows Toys of all descriptions, Horsemen, Tea Sets, Villages, Sleighs, Drums, Dolls, Doll-Heads, Crying Babies, Kid Dolls, Noah's Arks, Masks, Guns, Whips, Fancy Boxes, Furniture, etc.

ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA FANCY GOODS.

An invoice of Vases, Figure Candlesticks, Cologne, Match Boxes, Motto Cups and Saucers and Mugs, Parian Vases and Ewers, Doll Heads and Faces, Lava Card Plates, Hyacinth Glasses, etc.

P. B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 422 CHESNUT Street and No. 418 SANSOM Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES, STATUARY AND A PARMO VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, PARIAN FIGURES, ETC., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITE BROS.

On Thursday morning,

15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The collection will be arranged for examination on the day of sale, and will comprise marble statuary, Barratta's colored pieces representing Day and Night, Flora group of Dresden and Alexandria, by Fremiet; Mary Magdalene, by Romanelli, etc.

Also, fine bronze figures of Italian Musicians, Classic Lovers and Dael, Fairies and Sylphs, Penna Riccias, Raphael, Columbus and Cortez Group Classiques, Ophiuic Troupes de Chevael, etc.

Also, rich Bohemian glass vases, dark mortiers, Parian and bisque figures, finely carved Surtoute and a Marmo vase of Grecian, Gothic, and Roman style.

Also, an invoice of Silver Plated Ware, comprising Tea sets, trays, pitchers, dishes, bells, forks, spoons, etc.

The whole embracing the best assortment ever offered in this market.

LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

We will sell at our Sales-rooms, No. 422 Chesnut street,

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, December 15th, 16th, and 17th,

Commencing at 7½ o'clock, the entire collection of Fine Oil Paintings from the NEW YORK AMERICAN ART GALLERY, including in all over three hundred. This superb collection contains beautiful landscape, mountain, and river views; figure and historical pieces. Painted by the finest artists of the day; several medallions of surpassing beauty and originality of design; group of deers by OTTO SOMMERS; fishwife, by F. Vogel; the rara avis, by C. A. Jeanmaire, Paul Ritter, Henry Marsh, H. Gallard, Thomas Villars, Harrisbrook, Northcote, Ross, Pancoast, Bramhall, together with a fine collection of pastils, making the most collection of paintings ever offered at auction in this city. Connoisseurs and lovers of art call and examine. 12-12-4t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE
Fifth Division,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, PA., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms: cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. BEIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-13t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth between H and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—

Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Skates, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.

ALSO,

About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-15t Depot of Washington.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No. 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 250 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 320 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. 33½ acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-12-12t

OIL TERRITORY.

I have about 20,000 Acres of Land in Lewis county, Kentucky, that is accepted oil territory.

The surface indications are more like those of Venango county, Pennsylvania, than any oil territory that has been discovered in the country, and promises as abundant a yield.

In order to give capitalists an equal chance to purchase, I propose to receive sealed proposals, based upon cash payments, for any subdivision thereof, remaining unsold up to the 31st day of December next. On that day the bids will be opened, and the awards made to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified by letter.

Payments to be made on the 10th day of January, 1865, when the deeds will be executed. Owing to ill-health and other business engagements, I have adopted this plan of disposal. I propose it in good faith, and with the full determination of selling, even at much less prices than the same character of oil lands are being sold; but if bids are made at prices below the value of the lands before the discovery of oil upon them, I reserve the right to reject them. $1000 per acre has been offered for a portion of this land. Land in the vicinity remaining unsold is held at from $100 to $500 per acre. The first oil discovered in the county was found on the land now offered. "The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company" of Cincinnati purchased a portion of this land, and are now sinking a well with every prospect of success. Other wells are going down in the neighborhood, and nearly all the lands in the vicinity has recently been sold or leased to experienced oil men from Western Pennsylvania.

Persons wishing to invest in these lands are invited to visit them. From the 15th to the 20th of December an agent can be found at the Beverly House, Vanceburg, or on the land, who will render every assistance to enable any one to make a thorough investigation. Boats leave Cincinnati daily for Vanceburg, the county seat of Lewis county, and the landing place of the land. A report on these lands has been made by S. W. ELY, Esq., who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole tract, having visited it six times, and studied its topographical, geological, lithological, oil-bearing, and other properties. For years his attention has been given to oil's practical field in which these qualities, as that his testimony is presented as of one who, by habit, experience, and scientific accomplishments, is qualified to speak with authority.

The title is perfect. For plots, geological reports, blank form of proposals and further information, address or call in person at the office of J. A. DRAKE & CO., No. 13 West Front street, Cincinnati; A. D. CALDWELL, United States Gazette building, Third street, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned at Room 3, No. 4 Wall street, New York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

12-1-wfm-1w-tp* J. A. DRAKE.

MONDAY, DEC. Telegraph

WINES IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

PARIS, November 11.—A friend who has lately returned from the vine districts about Bordeaux describes the vintage as magnificent—wines abundant and of excellent quality, and we are promised a great fall in the price of this article of primary necessity in this country. Prospects of evil say the diminution in the prices will cause a great many failures among those engaged in the wine trade. Fine wines, as well as of inferior qualities, are extraordinarily abundant. The very finest made in France, the Sauterne, is made from the vineyards of a very few proprietors. That called the Chateau Yquan is owned by one person, the Marquis de San Salmee, and the vintage of 1863 he will not sell for less than $1600 the ton. He makes from 140 to 180 tons, and his small territory yields him the pretty income of $20,000 to $30,000.

There is no way of accounting for the various differences in the flavor of wines, nor for the different flavors in different vintages by the same wines. All that is known is that Chateau Yquan produces Sauterne, and that Sauterne from any other part of France can never be the same Sauterne. The celebrated Clos Vougeot, which produces the exquisite champagne, is a little spot of ground which is a mine of wealth to its proprietors. Vines planted on the outside of the walls which enclose it have never been made to yield the same nectar. All soldiers, in passing this celebrated vineyard, present arms in token of respect.

The St. Emilion (a Bordeaux wine), which is noted for its body, and for its improving by age (the common wines of France do not keep many years), is produced from very old stock. The trunks of the vines are some of them enormous. The branches are trained over a treille-work like those from which the Sauterne is made. The soil in which these vines grow is rocky and full of caves—that of a hermit, St. Emilion, having given the name to the vintage. The wine from this district was celebrated in the eighth century, and Ausone, a poet knight, sang its praise hundreds of years ago. The United States has no St. Emilion to consecrate its vintage; but, as it has every soil and climate under heaven, it can surely find one that will produce as good wines, which will chase out whisky from its borders.

Healthfulness of Woollens.

A lady's toilet now tells of wool—wool of every grade, pile of every style, from the silvery Cashmere, the lustrous Alpaca, and the fine Merino, to the exquisite soft wools of improved mutton breeds. The garb of pastoral simplicity, once worn by mute emblems of gentleness and innocence, now adorns the impersonation of beauty and purity! From hood to hose, from balmoral to baize, excelling those soft textures in blooming beauty, and radiant with charms that cotton cannot give, the belle of the present day stands forth a living example of the superior healthfulness of wool as an article of clothing. Is this not suggestive of a more glowing picture than that drawn by the "Annales d'Hygiene?" It says:—

"In England, where the children go half naked; where the servants do their work in the morning with their arms naked up to their shoulders, and where the women are always lightly clothed, pulmonary consumption exists in enormous proportion. In London, one-fourth of the deaths result from phthisis."

The same authority says that this disease has only prevailed in France since the women wore their hair *a la Titus*, their arms naked, and bosom in a great degree uncovered.

It would be a difficult task to describe the present styles of woollen goods, and combinations of silk and wool, and other mixed woollen fabrics, made for woman's wear. It is said by merchants and manufacturers that twice the quantity of woollen goods used ten years ago is now worn by ladies. In the summer, gossamer webs of berage and berage de laines are worn, and found to be cooler and more comfortable during the heat of summer, and under the exhaustion of exercise, than cotton goods. Flannels are multiplying rapidly—plain, figured, and striped, and increasing in beauty and softness. Hosiery, formerly black, is now made into a multiplicity of styles and a variety of colors, intended to please the eye, as well as to promote the comforts of the wearer. Balmorals, the gift of the matronly Queen Victoria, show wondrous ingenuity in many-hued shades of beauty, and save the delicate texture of dress from the contamination of the sidewalk, without exposure of garments of ghostly hue, stainless to be sure, but cold and colorless.

Then there are the de baizes in great variety, mixed goods, but cheap and serviceable; the mousseline de laines of American manufacture, rich enough for daughters of princes; lustres of silks and wool; poplins of similar material, but heavier and dearer; Coburgs and other merinoes in variety and cloaking cloth, light, soft, and fine, of long wools; or else heavy and coarse with soft, fur-like nap of extreme length; or, perhaps, a close-textured, solid, fine fabric of the best merino. These latter goods are of every imaginable style, the prevailing tendency being to soft, lustrous, long-woolled goods.

As civilization and education advance, and people learn the principles of hygiene in the school of experience, it might be expected that such a clothing reform would be inaugurated. Hence, with the thick soles and high boots, and other improvements, in place of various barbarisms of female dress, have come in these healthful and beautiful fabrics, intended for the clothing of ladies; and health and fashion have for once joined hand in hand. What has thus been joined let no Parisian milliner recklessly and profanely put asunder! In such an era shall man be arrayed in sheep's clothing, and the prophecy of the poet of a hundred years ago will be fulfilled:—

"Then rigid winter's ice no more should wound
The only naked animal; but man
With the soft fleece shall everywhere be clothed."

Belligerent Bees.

Bees, as a rule, are very pugnacious when there are many of them together. It appears, however, that when they are alone they are very peaceful, and bear spoliation without resistance. A solitary bee has been seen to submit to be plundered of the store it had deposited on its thighs as many as three times in succession without attacking the robber, when it was at a distance from home; but if attacked when it is near its hive, it becomes quite another matter. Then other members of the community fly to its assistance; and as members of the colony to which the would-be-robber belongs, sometimes hasten to help him in his need, a general battle ensues, in which loss of life to several of the individuals concerned is the inevitable result. It has happened that a more systematic attempt to plunder on a more extensive scale is made. A hive, the inhabitants of which are driven to desperation by hunger, having selected a hive which they know to contain honey, force their way in like an army of Taepings, and slaughter the inhabitants without mercy.

If the inhabitants prove to be too strong for the invaders, they are expelled, and no quarter is given; all who are caught before they can make their way out of the hive pay for their intrusion with their lives, as indeed is only just. A hive that has been thus attacked, and even when it makes a successful resistance, is subject to peculiar dangers; for if any of the inhabitants of a neighboring hive happen to have joined the invaders and tasted the sweets of the spoil, they are likely to incite their brethren to make an attack in their turn, and another slaughter takes place; and if they are too strong for the community, every one of the inmates is killed, and the contents of the hive devoured, the only chance of the rightful owners getting a portion being apparently by joining the marauders. It is only, however, in the confusion that they could do this; for numerous as are the inhabitants of a hive, they know each other.—*All the Year Round.*

BANK NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-19t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

11-23-w6m Im J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof, by the laws of the United States.

J. WEIGAND, Jr.,
11-23-w6m-Im Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12-9-tJ11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs *of scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 213 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1861; No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $10 99 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 3. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43 20 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43 20, for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1863; No. 59. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morton street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 82 feet deep. Claim $93 28, for paving.

Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and cedar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morton street, 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5½ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7¾ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 65 feet to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 101 feet to place of beginning. Claim $57 25 for paving. 10-22-m13t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

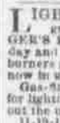
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,

11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-20-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$36 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
As heirs of Seamen and Marines.

CLAIMS, and all others against National and State, promptly collected.

11-30-1m DOYLE.

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES, Claim Agent, below Third.

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
One bottle of "Muscatel,"
One bottle of "Port,"
One bottle of "Angelica,"
One bottle of "Sherry,"
One bottle of "Hock,"
One bottle of "Grape Brandy,"

will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.

Country physicians, druggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to

"CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
"No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia."

11-28-mslm

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!

HOCK WINE, from California Vineyards, equal to the fair ous Rhine.

PORT WINE, from California Vineyards, now used and prescribed by our leading physicians.

ANGELICA WINE, from California Vineyards, a highly popular brand.

MUSCATEL WINE, from California Vineyards, acceptable to children and the aged.

SHERRY WINE, from California Vineyards, of peculiar value to females in delicate health.

GRAPE BRANDY, from California Vineyards, used by invalids with the most beneficial results.

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut 11-28-mslm

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.

A small invoice of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-28-mslm

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
In the matter of the opening of GREEN Street from CARPENTER to WISSAHICKON or PARK Street.

The report of the Commissioners to lay out and open Green street from Carpenter street to Wissahickon or Park street, Twenty-second Ward, having been filed, the Court of Common Pleas, at December Term, 1864, will be asked to confirm the same unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOHN S. LITTLE,
JOHN B. GREEN,
W. F. SMITH, Commis'rs.

11-26-m3t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN B. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORRIS, vs. GEORGE R. PATTON.
September Term, 1864, No. 35. In Divorce.

Dear Sir:—Please notice a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a Divorce a vin. mat. should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, &c.,

W. D. BAKER,
Solicitor for Libellant.

To GEORGE R. PATTON, Respondent. 12-8-thm3w*

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,

Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tf JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Mason,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tJ* Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on this yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1500 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$126,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $100,000.

Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to

C. B. DUNGAN,
12-9 No. 436 WALNUT Street.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

WILLOW GLEN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $100,000,

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5 00 EACH.

Working Capital, $30,000.

Books of Subscription for FIFTEEN THOUSAND Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company,

No. 427 WALNUT STREET,

Subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board.

JAMES M. [illegible]
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
JOHN H. CARR.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES M. CONRAD, No. 621 Market street.
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 627 Market street.
JOS. B. SHEPPARD, No. 1008 Chesnut street.
COATES WALTON, No. 622 Market street.
WM. HART CARR, No. 1334 S. Broad street.

The Oil lands of the Company consist of the following described tracts, embracing, in all, one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

TRACT NO. 1

contains fifty-six (56) acres, situated at the junction of Burns' Run and the Ohio river, with a frontage on both the river and run.

TRACT NO. 2

contains forty (40) acres, adjoining No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are leased for fifteen years, three-fourths of the oil accruing to the Company. They embrace the entire valley of the run for nearly one mile.

TRACT NO. 3

contains fifty-six acres, owned by the Company in fee simple, located on Fifteen creek, which empties into the Little Muskingum river. The Messrs. Tack Brothers, who have been so successful on the Horse Neck property in Virginia, are now sinking a well on the adjoining tract, within six hundred feet of our line. 3 12-16-1m

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1035 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 608 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-16-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

FINE CLOTHING,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EAC
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURY,
J. D. REINBOTH.
No. 436 WALNUT STREET

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry [illegible]. The leases (99 years) are held by executrix and re- with a [illegible]. There is a flowing well struck about the pumping [illegible] and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, and it is confidently [illegible] a large increase. There is also a well. Three other wells — 80 barrels, increasing daily, deep, to the third sand rock; become a large flowing feet deep; just through the third sand rock, one 20 feet the engine, which is on the ground, and another one 524 secured, in all of which oil has already been found in will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the lessees, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tuna Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income of $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property allocated on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property had not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.
12-5-mwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 Market St.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE DRAKE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.
$50,000 Cash Working Capital.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.
VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 528 Market St
TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCoach & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS,
Ge[illegible], of Germantown,
of [illegible]UERREND, Insurance Agents.
A. W. LEISEN[illegible],
Cashier Mauch of J. T. Way & Co.,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom land admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SOUTHWESTERN
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
PAR OF EACH SHARE, $10.

OFFICE,
No. 521 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

E. TRACY, JOHN A. WRIGHT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, JAMES FULLER, M. D.,
ADAM WARTHMAN, (Fayette County.)

PRESIDENT,
E. TRACY.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL S. MOON.
TREASURER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

LANDS IN GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTY-TWO MILES OF OIL FRONT.

A limited number of Shares will be sold at the Subscription price of 12-10-6t

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No. 232 CARTER Street,
11-23 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

FAT PEOPLE.

"What is the average weight of a man? At what age does he attain his greatest weight? How much heavier are men than women? What would be the weight of fat people; and what of very fat people?"

M. Quetelet, of Brussels, some years ago, deemed such questions quite within the scope of his extensive series of researches on man (Sur l'Homme, et le Developpement de ses Facultes). He got hold of everybody he could, everywhere, and weighed them all. He weighed the babies, he weighed the boys and girls, he weighed the young and maidens, he weighed men and women, he weighed comedians, soldiers, factory people, pensioners; and, as he had no particular theory to disturb his facts, he honestly set down such results as he met with. All the infants in the Foundling Hospital at Brussels for a considerable period were weighed; and the results were compared with those obtained at similar establishments in Paris and Moscow. The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half; a boy-baby a little more, a girl-baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten or eleven pounds. When Shylock asked for his "pound of flesh," he asked for an equivalent to a little less than one-sixth of a baby. How the tiny ones grow during childhood, we need not trace here; but it may be interesting to know that girls and boys at twelve years of age are nearly equal in weight; after which time, males are heavier than females of the same ages. M. Quetelet grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the young men of twenty averaged a hundred and forty-three pounds each, while the young women of twenty gave an average of a hundred and twenty pounds. His men reached their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight was a hundred and fifty-two pounds; but the women slowly attened on until fifty, when their average was one hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and women together, the weight at full growth averaged almost exactly ten stones, or a hundred and forty pounds. As M. Quetelet wished to be accurate, and as he naturally had not many opportunities of weighing people without their clothes, he weighed the clothes without the people as well as with the people; and he came to a conclusion that the clothing of Belgians of all classes may be averaged at about one-eighteenth of the total weight of a man, and one twenty-fourth of the total weight of a woman. Whether these ratios would apply to English men and women at the present day is rather a nice question of tailoring and dress-making; but, so far as concerns M. Quetelet and his Belgians, the figures give eight or nine pounds weight for a man's dress, and five or six for a woman's. With these deductions for dress, the inquiries show that full-grown men and women are about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Of course *averages* are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hundred and eight to two hundred and twenty pounds, and women from eighty-eight to two hundred and seven pounds. M. Quetelet tried to estimate what was the actual weight of human nature over which Leopold was king. He found that, taking all ages and conditions—nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, maidens, boys, girls, and babies, all included—the average weight was almost exactly one hundred English pounds avoirdupois for each human being: a quantity easy to remember, at any rate. Britons are a trifle more massive than Belgians; but, setting this minor difference aside, we find that the whole body of us here, in the United Kingdom, weigh about three thousand million pounds—not a very spiritual or sentient estimate, certainly, but one that we can mentally realize by finding that it is just about equal to the weight of four months' consumption of coals in the metropolis. As chemists tell us that we are furnaces, with food for fuel, the analogy is not so remote, after all. Of course, any conclusions derived from average results must depend for their accuracy on the number of instances which supply the average; and it might be that M. Quetelet's inferences would need to be modified a little when applied to the natives of other countries. All the recorded weighings, however, agree tolerably in average results. Several years ago, eighty young collegians were weighed at Cambridge; they ranged from nineteen to twenty-three years of age, and their average weight was a hundred and fifty-one pounds, or ten stones eleven pounds. This tells a good tale of the batsmen and oarsmen of the team; for Frenchmen and Belgians of those ages would not reach quite to such an average. Facty life lessens the weight below the level of open-air life. A few years back, Mr. Cowell weighed fifteen hundred children and young persons in Manchester and Stockport, some employed in cotton factories, and some leading an out-of-door life, to be weighed; he found that, at the age of eighteen, the average weights were as follows:—factory youths, a hundred and six pounds; out-door youths, a hundred and twenty-two pounds; factory girls, a hundred and six pounds; out-door girls, a hundred and twenty-one pounds. This seems to denote that youths are relatively more stunted than girls by factory life. Professor J. D. Forbes, availing himself of the facilities afforded by his scientific position at Edinburgh, weighed no fewer than eight hundred youths and young men who attended the University in that city. He divided them into nationalities and into ages; he found that at fifteen years old, the average for each of the three kingdoms was about a hundred and fourteen pounds; that at the age of twenty-five, the Englishman averaged a hundred and fifty-one pounds, the Scotchmen a hundred and fifty-two, and the Irishmen a hundred and fifty-five. The Belgian average for that age is about a hundred and fifty pounds, and the French average a few pounds more.

Let us say, then, that a full-grown man in Western Europe averages about eleven stones (a hundred and fifty-four pounds) in weight, at twenty or thirty-five years of age. We cannot be very wrong in this, and it will serve us as a standard of comparison for estimating the fleshy virtues of healthily fat people. We say fleshy in a popular sense, leaving to physiologists to determine how much is flesh and how much fat, in a bulky person.

It is observable that very thin people do not announce their thinness abroad. We speak, both to tell, somewhat contemptuously of them. We call such a man Lanky Laurence, or Pill Relic, or Thread-Paper, or Skin-and-Grief, or Bone-Skin, or Lath. Scarcely any man, except the Living Skeleton, ever exhibited himself on account of his thinness. What a poor object that same Claude Ambrose Seurat was! Born in Troyes in 1798, he was a baby of ordinary size, but began gradually to waste, until, at the age of twenty-one, he had less flesh and blood upon him than any full grown person ever known. At the age of twenty-seven he was exhibited in London as the Living Skeleton. Anatomists and medical men were greatly interested in him; other spectators were shocked. The circumference of his arm was only five inches and a half at the largest part, and of his chest twenty-three inches below the ribs; his muscles were too weak to enable him to hold up his arms horizontally; and his attempts at walking were like those of a person whose "foot was asleep;" his skin was like dry parchment, and his ribs were as clearly defined as a bundle of canes. Thin people, we have said, seldom exhibit on account of their thinness, though many people do come so with their stoutness. It is those who are largely in excess, and not those who lag far behind the average of eleven stones, who claim for themselves a place in history.

M. Laurent notices a Parisian boy who must have frightened his parents a little, for he weighed a hundred and four pounds at four years old. There was a boy at Winlaton, in Durham, about a century ago, who at the age of ten years measured thirteen inches round the thigh, and thirty-three round the waist; he was a queer fellow in other ways, for he had six toes on each foot, and six fingers on one hand. In 1784 died an Irish gentleman, Mr. Lovelace Love, from very fatness. So immense was his bulk, that his coffin was said to have measured seven feet in length, four in breadth, and three and a half in depth (though we doubt these figures); how many pounds of flesh he could have furnished to "shylock" is not narrated. Mr. Baker, who died at Worcester in 1806 was so large a man that, to the language of the local prints, "his coffin measured seven feet over, and was bigger than an ordinary hearse, and part of the wall was obliged to be taken down to admit its passage." Sixty years afterwards there died at Usk, in Monmouthshire, one Mr. Philip Mason, whose dimensions were recorded as follows:—Round the wrist, eleven inches; round the upper arm, twenty-one inches; round the chest, sixty inches; round the largest part of the body, seventy-two inches; round the thigh, thirty-seven inches; round the calf of the leg, twenty-five inches. In the Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales," an account is given of a French woman, Marie Francoise Cloay, who attained an enormous bulk before her death, in 1806. Married at the age of twenty-five, she had six children, and became fatter and fatter every year she lived, though plunged in deep poverty. It was not good living that made her fat. She measured sixty-two inches round the body, took she had none, for her small head sank down between two enormous shoulders. At night she had to sleep nearly upright, to avoid suffocation. Her day was spent at a church-porch in Paris, where she sat to excite pity, and draw forth charity by her fatness and rags.

The above instances are wanting in families for comparison, on account of the actual weights being, in most cases, unrecorded. We will, therefore, dive into old newspapers and registers for instances more specifically definite on this point. "Died lately" (so said a newspaper a century old this year), "Mrs. Harris, opposite St. Anne's Church, Soho, weighing three hundred and twenty pounds." Poor Mrs. Harris! her weight was a little more than double that (eleven stones) which we find to be the average of middle-aged full-grown men. There was a Kentish farmer and innkeeper, one Mr. Palmer, who attracted much attention, in the early part of the present century, by his enormous bulk. He weighed three hundred and fifty pounds (twenty-five stones), thereby beating Mrs. Harris by several chalks. Five ordinary men could be buttoned at one time within his waistcoat. He came to London to see the famous Daniel Lambert. Lambert was vastly the superior of Palmer in bulk; but the latter puffed so much through his fatness that Lambert pitied him, as a man to whom life must have been a burden. Palmer went home much mortified; his claim to notoriety was suddenly eclipsed by a rival, and his vexation hastened his death. A part of his inn, the Golden Lion, had to be taken down to allow room for his coffin to be removed; and as there was no hearse large enough or strong enough to carry it, the coffin was conveyed to the grave in a timber-waggon. Ryland the engraver, who ended his days in a shameful way towards the close of the last century, had an apprentice named John Love. Love left London after his master's death, and settled at his native place in Dorsetshire. He was so exceedingly thin and meagre that a physician advised him to eat liberally. The advice was so well taken, that Love became a gormandizer; the food turned to fat instead of to muscle and sinew; and his fatness killed him at the age of forty, when he weighed three hundred and sixty-four pounds (about twenty-six stones). Growing bulkier and bulkier in our examples, the next on our brief list is Mrs. Dorothy Collier, who died about a century ago, and who was (as the local prints assert) "supposed to be the largest woman in the north of England." It is to be hoped so, seeing that Mrs. Collier weighed four hundred and twenty pounds (thirty stones, or seven stones heavier than Mrs Harris). Her coffin was forty inches wide, and thirty deep. This worthy lady was, however, beaten by Frederica Ahrens, a young German woman, who was living at Paris in 1819. She weighed thirteen pounds when born, forty-two at six months old, a hundred and fifty at four years, and by the age of twenty had attained a weight of four hundred and fifty pounds (thirty-two stones). She measured sixty-five inches round the body, and eighteen inches round the arm. Altogether, Frederica must have been a formidable young person to deal with, for she could lift two hundred and fifty pounds weight with each hand. Mr. Benjamin Bower, a native of Holt, in Dorsetshire, attained a weight of four hundred and seventy pounds (nearly thirty-four stones) at the time of his death, in 1703. He was active enough to travel from Holt to London by stage-coach a few days before he died. As in the cases of Mr. Baker and Mr. Palmer, a part of the house had to be removed to afford egress for the coffin containing the massive remains of Mr. Bower. Guns, the German writer, mentions the case of a young woman who weighed four hundred and ninety-two pounds (thirty-five stones); but of this prodigy of womanhood we have no further information. In 1774, there died at Cowthorpe, in Lincolnshire, one Mr. Pell, who weighed five hundred and sixty pounds (about forty stones). Whether he had expressed any wish to have his mightiness particularly taken care of does not appear; but he was enclosed in three coffins, the united weight of which, with himself, exceeded three thousand pounds (nearly a ton and a half). Mr. Bright, of Essex, was a person of great notoriety in the early days of the reign of George the Third. He was a grocer at Malden, and belonged to a family noted for their personal bulkiness. He was a jolly fellow, who did not allow either fatness or anything else to interfere with his good humor; and his biographer gives him the character of being "a cheerful companion, a kind husband, a tender father, a good master, a friendly neighbor, and an honest man:" insomuch that fat people would be glad to accept him as their representative man. Nevertheless, he had a sensible and reasonable foreboding that the later years of a man of his enormous bulk, if his life were prolonged, would bring more pain than pleasure with them; and a few days before his death, at the early age of thirty, he expressed a willingness to die. His weight was six hundred and sixteen pounds (forty-four stones). Seven men were, on one particular occasion, buttoned up within his waistcoat. When his career was ended, and his body was encased in its monster coffin, not only walls, but staircases, had to be cut through before it could be got out; twelve men drew the low carriage on which the coffin was placed; and "an engine was fixed up on the church," as the local chroniclers narrate, to lower the coffin into the grave. There was an Irishman, Roger Byrne, who died in 1804, whose bulk was so great that his admirers claimed for him the merit of being "several stones heavier than the celebrated Mr. Bright of Essex." It required thirty men to carry to the grave the bier on which his body was laid. Mr. Spooner, a Tunworth man, who was living in 1775, attained a weight of nearly forty-nine stones (six hundred and eighty pounds). He had long been too heavy to walk, his legs being unable to bear him. He measured four feet three inches across the shoulders. It is recorded of him that "this fatness once saved his life; for being at Atherstone market, and some difference arising between him and a Jew, the Jew stabbed him in the belly with a penknife; but the blade being short, did not pierce his bowels, or even pass through the fat which defended them."

Walk up, Daniel Lambert, king of fat men! In 1803, Lambert was keeper of the old county bridewell at Leicester. He had at that time an invincible repugnance to have his weight ascertained, being annoyed at the comments made upon him as a mountain of adipose substance; but some of his acquaintances determined to settle the matter, contrived one day to have a vehicle in which he was riding drawn over a road weighing-machine. We have no record at hand of his weight at that time; but changes having been made in the prison arrangements at Leicester, Lambert consented to come to London to exhibit himself—no longer unwilling to have his bulk and weight talked about. In 1806, the following advertisement appeared:—"Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Leicester, the heaviest man that ever lived. At the age of thirty-six years he weighs upwards of fifty stones (fourteen pounds to the stone), or eighty-seven stones four pounds London weight (i. e. butchers' weight of eight pounds to the stone), which is ninety-one pounds more than the great Mr. Bright weighed. Mr. Lambert will see company at his house, Number Fifty-three Piccadilly, next Albany, nearly opposite St. James' Church, from eleven to five o'clock. Tickets of Admission, One Shilling each." He was one of the lions of London for a time. His exhibition-room (what a lion's place Piccadilly has been for giants, dwarfs, learned people, and ill people [was visited by the high-born as well as by the vulgar; and he appears to have been respected as well as looked at, for he was a kind and sensible man. He was always shocked at the idea of any personal indignity or insult being cast upon him on the ground of his bulk, by coarse-minded persons; and this known susceptibility was generally respected. Mr. Lambert was healthy in spite of his obesity. Some years earlier, when he was three or the weight of an ordinary man, he could carry a weight of five hundred pounds. During the last fifteen years of his life, he drank nothing but water, and was usually cheerful and good-humored. His bulk increased year by year, until, shortly before his death, in 1809, he attained the unprecedented weight of seven hundred and thirty nine pounds (nearly fifty-three stones). His coffin was seventy-six inches long by fifty-two wide, and contained a hundred and twelve square feet of elm. The coffin was regularly built upon axles and wheels; and not only the window, but also the side of a room, had to be taken down, to afford a passage for the bulky mass. The wheeled coffin was drawn to St. Martin's churchyard, where a gradual descent was made to the grave by excavating the ground. We remember seeing, a few years ago, at a bootmaker's in the city, a pair of shoes, the counterpart of some which had been made for the weighty Daniel by a former owner of the shop; they were, as Thomas Hood said of a stage-coachman's greatcoat,

"Too broad to be conceived by any narrow mind."

—*All the Year Round.*

CENTRAL EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

16-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Choice Havana Cigars, Teas, Wines, and Liquors. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 138 S. SECOND Street. 1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO! This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF, And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Fastidious Taste. Sold wholesale and retail at HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE, No. 511 CHESTNUT Street, 10-4-6m opposite State House.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz:—

One thousand (1000) feet 9 inch leather Hose, with Jones' Patent Couplings.

One hundred thousand (100,000) feet ¾ inch Poplar, well seasoned, square edged.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets. PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 19th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixteenth street, northward from Wallace street, to North street, to be of brick, circular in form, with a diameter, inside, of 2 feet six inches. There will be an inlet at east iron, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and North streets, and one at the foot of the same length to be about 250 feet. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, in payment for the work. All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, 12-12-mwsst Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 3, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of the following articles:—

450	PAIRS	PEGGED	BOOTS,	No. 5,	Army Standard.
500	do	do	do	No. 6,	do do
2000	do	do	do	No. 7,	do do
500	do	do	do	No. 8,	do do

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, 12-7-5t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain I. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and he subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in Charge First Division, Quartermaster General's Office. 12 1 7t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1861.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each inserted in pencil figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be requested to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1 Depot of Washington.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Third Street. BALTIMORE, Md., December 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, December 23, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivering at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in the city limits, one thousand each every ten (10) days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1400) fourteen hundred pounds gross weight, all fairly good or choice one thousand and fifty pounds gross, each. Bulls, stags, Cows, Oxen, Heifers, and Barrens" will not be received.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other streaker, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party offering to judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We, ——— and ———, State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— (or any) will to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be endorsed with the bid.

Bidder must be present to respond to the bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made every week, deliveries of funds meet hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Bidders will please state in their proposals if payment is made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

It is not in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person of every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, 12-10-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1109 GIRARD Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the Shaftoxery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:—

White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.

White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.

White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.

Buff Envelope Paper, 24x32 inches.

Blotting Paper, blank inches. Price per sheet.

Blank Books, cap size, full bound. Price per quire.

Blank Books, folio size, full bound. Price per quire.

Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.

Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.

Envelopes, white or buff, —— inches. Price per 1000.

Envelopes, white or buff, 3½x5½ inches. Price per 1000.

Envelopes, white or buff, 5½x8 inches. Price per 1000.

Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 300 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.

Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.

Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.

Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.

Carmine Ink, Equal to Davis', glass bottles and stoppers.

Ink Powder, per dozen papers.

Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.

Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.

Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.

Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.

Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.

Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.

Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.

Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.

Red Tape, No. 20, per dozen pieces.

Glass Jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.

All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.

Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.

Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, 12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 104 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed [illegible] pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of beans, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1..... $100,000
On Route No. 2..... 50,000
On Route No. 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence or the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. HODGES, 11-10-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, December, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until Meridian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid is received, if required, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guarantees will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:—

WASHINGTON. CLASS No. 1.

35	plates	Boiler	Iron,	7-16,	46 by 98 inches.
20	do	do		5-8,	84 by 96 do
12	do	do		1-2,	48 by 96 do
32	do	do		1-2,	30 by 120 do
18	do	do		7-8,	30 by 116 do
12	do	do		7-8,	30 by 128 do
16	do	do		5-8,	40 by 96 do
16	do	do		7-16,	30 by 120 do
24	do	do		5-16,	30 by 120 do
24	do	do		5-16,	30 by 96 do
32	do	do		5-8,	34 by 46 do
32	do	do		5-8,	28 by 45 do
12	do	do		7-16,	60 by 112 do
6	do	do		7-16,	60 by 90 do
32	do	do		7-16,	43 by 44 do
32	do	do		5-16,	43 by 78 do
21	do	do		5-16,	36 by 125 do
21	do	do		5-16,	36 by 125 do
16	do	do		5-16,	42 by 120 do
16	do	do		7-16,	50 by 56 do
16	do	do		5-16,	48 by 54 do
26	do	do		5-16,	45 by 48 do
28	do	do		5-16,	60 by 114 do
28	do	do		5-8,	30 by 60 do
12	do	do		7-8,	30 by 109 do
12	do	do		5-16,	48 by 109 do
20	do	do		5-8,	30 by 120 do
12	do	do		7-16,	30 by 120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON. CLASS No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¾ inch.
15,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝ inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½ inch.
6,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2½ by ½ inch.
4,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½ inch.
11,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅜ inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¼ by ⅝ inch.
2,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1¼ inch.
2,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1⅛ inch.
2,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅞ inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON. CLASS No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, 30 by 1¼ inches, 16 inches in centre.

WASHINGTON. CLASS No. 4.

4000 pounds iron rivets, ⅞ by 2½ inch diameter,
4000 do do 1 by 2½ do
6000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
6000 do do 1¼ by 13-16 do
6000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN. CLASS No. 1.

224,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, from 5-16 to ⅝ inch thick, in such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN. CLASS No. 2.

24,000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1¼ inch diameter, in such lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN. CLASS No. 3.

20,000 pounds best American flat iron 3½ by 4 inches, the 3½ inch part to be ⅝ inch thick, and the 4 inch part ⅜ inch thick. The lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN. CLASS No. 4.

30,000 pounds Boiler Rivets 1¼ inches long and ⅞ inch diameter. 12-12-mwst

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 500 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspectors, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to the office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

All bids must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——— ———
(Date) ——— ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 8, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186-, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186-, and pledge myself in case I enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

——— ———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be

LANDIS AT THE OLD "OLYMPIC."

"The Church on which the Rock Split!"

THE JEWS TO RUN THE CARS ON SUNDAY!

Milkmen to be Suppressed.

It would have been a pity indeed had the Walnut Street Theatre been allowed to continue to lose *prestige* by the exhibitions which have recently taken place there on Sunday evenings. Dr. Landis has transferred his services to the theatre which we believe used to be known as McDonough's Olympic. At this place a small audience was last evening assembled. We rejoice, for the sake of the religious tone of this community, that we have succeeded in nullifying, in great measure, the degenerating influences of this preacher's doctrines. To promote a healthy, social, religious conviction will always form one of our most cherished duties. We are glad, so far, that our endeavor has been so speedily and so decidedly successful. Whatever shafts we can bring to bear against any doctrine, or want of doctrine, calculated to render society worse instead of better, we shall deem it is not only our right, but our sacred duty to use. Even were our personal convictions other than what they are, we should owe it to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH to pursue this line of conduct.

The person who has so lately been figuring at the Walnut lectured, last evening, on "Rest and Holiness." The discourse was premised with the remark that he had often been asked what the Rock was on which the Church split? Some people did not seem to know. He would remark, once for all, that the rock was Ignorance. The Doctor lectured with so much apparent earnestness that it seemed a pity he should be repeatedly betrayed into an unfortunate inversion of terms, which was somewhat confusing to sense, though productive of laughter and applause. Both pit and gallery experienced the most exquisite delight in his reiterated references to the "Church" on which the "Rock" split. But unruly as his audience was, the lecturer received repeated and loudly asserted assurances of sympathy and reciprocity of feeling. Every telling remark was greeted with the pleased ejaculation of "that's so," and several individuals of amiable and yielding temperaments kept assuring him, over and over again, that "they were agreeable." Indeed, this strongly marked and loudly expressed desire to be agreeable may be said to have somewhat marred the character of the proceedings. The people were assured that the cars ought to run on Sunday, because it was not such a very bad thing after all—not nearly as bad as rum-drinking and tobacco-chewing.

This elucidation was received with comparative coldness. But when the scruples of professing Christians were touched upon, and when to satisfy them it was suggested that the Jews should run the cars, and thus save Christian proprietors, drivers, and conductors from the sin of violating the Sabbath—then the enthusiasm of the crowd could be repressed no longer. It came down like an avalanche; and if Dr. Landis had been an opera-singer, a buffo, for instance, he would have been encored to the third time. His allusions to the gutta-percha invention which should neutralize the noise were received with comparative indifference. The audience had heard of that before. But the substitution of Jews for Christians, as drivers and conductors on the Christian Sabbath, was an original idea, a stroke of genius, so to speak. It was so simple. It settled the question at once. Conscience and comfort were made to dovetail together, and God and Mammon were equally served. It was suggested, likewise, that no milk-wagons be allowed to run on Sunday. If cars make a noise so do milk-wagons. Let all milk-wagons, then, be stopped. Let us remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy, and go without milk. The tree grew up to treehood by preserving its integrity. We must grow up to manhood by the same principles, and one of these was to stop the milk-wagons on Sunday, and to go without milk.

With regard to his unruly audience, Dr. Landis must be praised for his great forbearance. He said he could only pray for them, for they knew not what they were doing. He could only pray that when they were experiencing the consequences of their sins, when they were reaping the whirlwind they were sowing now, they would remember Dr. Landis and Sanford's Old Opera House. Many of the audience displayed the same officiousness they had evinced the previous Sunday to help him out in his quotations, or to suggest others. With these endeavors were mingled sounds which resembled the surreptitious crowing of numerous chanticleers. Circulars headed "The Righteous Shall Suffer Persecution," and giving the gratuitous information that the speaker was Doctor of Diseases and Pastor of The True Church, were distributed at the door. If we are to argue from the size and disposition of the audience of last night, we should say that, however successful he may prove as Doctor of Diseases and lecturer to either sex exclusively, he can expect no practice at all as Pastor of The True Church.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

MR. FORREST'S "HAMLET" AND HIS "KING LEAR."—Many who are enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Forrest in a multiplicity of characters seriously object to his rendition of "Hamlet." They say it is too fine for his handling, too subtle for his appreciation. They declare that, like the *mimosa sensitiva*, it shrinks from his touch. They admit his stormy grandeur in "Lear," his majesty and patrician pride in "Coriolanus," and all the innumerable touches of genius which color many characters he essays. All these characterizations they place in one gallery, which they love to traverse and contemplate, but from which they sedulously exclude his characterization of "Hamlet."

With many men, less impartial judges, however, Mr. Forrest is the representative Shakespearian actor for all time. They believe that his single genius embodies the requisitions for any Shakespearian *role*. With them his "Hamlet" and his "Claude Melnotte" are quite as much comparison pictures as his "Coriolanus" and his "Damon." The surroundings of the pictures, and the quality of the characters may differ as widely as the separate abilities.

But, according to these judges, Mr. Forrest being equal to one tragic character in Shakespeare is equal to all; and being the fit interpreter of the world's poet-laureate, is more than the exponent of any dramatist less than he.

When that Utopia of the stage shall have been reached, where every actor is equally adapted for every part, the public will cease to have occasion for the exercise of resignation with respect to the inevitable shortcomings of even the best performers of the present day. At that illusory era, each scene, every costume, all the incidental music, will be historically correct; walking gentlemen will never be pushed into leading juvenile, and singing chambermaids will never, upon any consideration, be required to do the "moral-sentimental." The precise line of every employee will be elaborately marked out. There will be no shunting off from the direct road of theatrical business. The duties of every one being mutually understood, every one of course will be fitted for his line of parts. Even stars will have their orbits drawn with more restriction. The censorship of the stage committed to the public will be rigidly wielded.

The young and inexperienced star, however great his genius, shall not be permitted to play parts where age and experience are absolutely necessary. To the matured and triumphant artist who has the bulk of a large renown to repose on if he list, the intimation will be given that not even the prestige of great genius and wonderful success can glaze over the faults of any single characterization. When that Utopia of the stage arrives the critical taste of the public will be more thoughtfully cultured, and it is to be hoped all partial sentiments will be sunk in the mutual interest of love for art.

Until that happy hour arrives, we shall be compelled, in our remembrances of Mr. Forrest, to admit that he is a good reader in whatever he undertakes. To find fault with him because his physical frame does not coincide with our conception of "Hamlet," would be as unreasonable as to ascribe to him the final credit of possessing physical properties which peculiarly fit him for "Coriolanus" and "Lear." No actor ought to expect to be equally great in all characters. No thoughtful lover of good acting will admit that he can. A contradiction would be involved. The very qualities which render one characterization pre-eminently good would make another insipid and tame. The merit of one would be the poison of the other.

So it is with Mr. Forrest's "Hamlet," and his "Lear." His mere enunciation in both is absolutely perfect. His "Lear" is a masterpiece. It has been a great study with him; it is a great lesson. No other actor that we know of could possibly equal it. With it, however, his "Hamlet" cannot be ranked. Mr. Forrest, in the character of "Hamlet," reminds one of a great painter, who excels in mountain scenery, endeavoring to paint the dew, or of a great musician, who forsakes his sonorous chords in the vain endeavor to represent in single notes the silver accents of the heaven-descending rain. The character of "Hamlet," as sweet as it is sublime, and as manly as it is delicate, eludes the grasp of the great actor. He cannot hold the sunshine in his fist. We saw an imaginative picture once which represented the subject of a dream. In the midst of a profound darkness an exquisitely shaped vase, filled with flowers, was hung. The flowers were large and fantastic, strangely beautiful in form, and made of silver light. From their stems and petals a multitude of pure rays shot, piercing the blackness with innumerable lances of light. The character of "Hamlet" has many a time reminded us of this dream-picture. Amid the blackness of the crime, the shame, the agony, the danger which encompassed him, the delicate light of his pure religion, his filial love, his refined philosophy, his tender sensitiveness, illuminated their beauty and gave forth perfume with its radiance.

The majority of those who witness Mr. Forrest have not the opportunity of comparing his *role* in "Lear" with that of any predecessor. He is the only "Lear" they know of. They can imagine nothing more grand and faithful than that picture of the "poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man." So keen is their appreciation of its sublimity that they could not readily be induced to sanction the rendition of any other actor. In his passion, in his pitiable pathos, in his yearning fondness, preserved and evinced when his mind has most widely gone astray, the "King Lear" of Mr. Forrest is a great creation. So thorough and general is the excellence that even its spots in the sun sometimes altogether vanish, and we see the unalloyed luminary of genius.

This cannot be said of "Hamlet." It is a marvel of fine reading. Almost every passage, every iota of a passage, is enunciated with exquisite finish. Even in those few passages where Mr. Forrest gives way to what, in his earlier career, he was reminded was his besetting sin, namely, roaring and snorting to no purpose, the fault was not so painful as one might have supposed it would be. Throughout the whole play the absence of a metaphysical "Hamlet" was felt—a "Hamlet" whose yearnings were always after the unseen and infinite, and the quietude of whose religion could only find rest in the bosom of God. It is only the magical and soundless touch of the sun that can evaporate the dew-drops, and transfuse them into itself; and it is only the magical fingers of a histrionic genius of peculiar delicacy that can breathe upon the words of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and make them all its own.

It is because we have so ample an idea of what Mr. Forrest's genius has already achieved, that we are thus exact in scrutinizing his rendition of "Hamlet." He has many characters in which he is absolutely unapproachable. To these it will be our pleasure to make reference, as we have already referred to others.

The debut of Mrs. Mathua Schueller as "Ophelia" was successful. The *role* as given by this lady was peculiarly acceptable, from the fact that the conventionalities of the traditionary stage "Ophelia" were discarded, and an original conception given. Judging from this first view of her, we should say that she is scarcely sufficient mistress of the English language to prove what she can fairly do. Her acting in "Ophelia" had that repose which we ascribe to the *role*, except in those scenes of madness where every motion and principle is inverted.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. FLOOD.—The New Chesnut Street Theatre will, on Wednesday afternoon, be graced by the entire dramatic community of the city off and on the stage. First, we shall have the "trial scene" from the *Merchant of Venice*, with Mr. John McCullough, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. E. L. Tilton, and Madame Ponisi in the cast. The "screen scene" from the *School for Scandal* will then be given, with Mr. George H. Griffiths as "Sir Peter Teazle," and Alexina Fisher Baker as "Lady Teazle." Mr. F. Mordaunt will give his fine rendition of "Joseph Surface." Mr. J. A. Herne and Mr. J. T. Ward will also be in the cast. The performance will conclude with the fifth act of *Richard the Third*, with Mr. Stuart Robson as the "Duke of Gloucester," Mr. Sam. Hemple as "Richmond," with Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Donaldson, and Mrs. T. A. Cree in the cast. In addition to all of this, Mr. James Carden will recite the famous and soul-stirring Irish poesy legend called "Shamus O'Brien;" Miss Effie Germon will sing one of her beautiful ballads; Mr. J. L. Carncross will sing a delightful song; and Mr. Walter Lennox will sing a comic ditty. Apart from this attraction, we can say that the people could scarcely bestow their favors upon a more deserving being, as a man and an actor, than Mr. John Flood, and his estimable wife also deserves the benefit through real merit. Remember Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst.

THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The company collected, or rather organized, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Warner, now performing at the Great National Circus, on Walnut street, above Eighth, is decidedly the best that has visited Philadelphia for many years. Young Nicolo, a boy of twelve years, heralded on the bills as the great child wonder, certainly astounds all beholders. His flights are not mere fancy, but real. They require the most extraordinary skill, power, and mathematical precision. He must possess the grasp of a tiger, the agility of a deer, the defiance of an Ajax, and the wings of a Mercury, to successfully accomplish his daring and thrilling feats. The Falleen Brothers, with Herr Nicolo, are great gymnasts, and *Les Deux Gladiators*, by Messrs. Murray and Hutchinson, the performances of Messrs. Stone, King Sherwood, Sickney, Mrs. King Sherwood, Miss Ida, and others all combine to make an evening of rare and delightful entertainment. Mrs. Warner deserves success, and so the people think, who crowd the house.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jessie Brown* is an established success, drawing each night fuller audiences, and audiences each day more delighted. To this effective piece, most attractive afterpieces are given, in which Mr. Lewis Baker, the most accomplished and finished artist of the establishment, plays the principal part, aided by the talented Messrs. Ward and Lennox, both excellent in comedy.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.—This famous, talented, and beautiful young actress is now performing the most successful engagement which she or any other artist has heretofore played. To-night she assumes one of her best acting characters, "Cynthia," in Buckstone's beautiful drama of *Cynthia, the Gipsy Flower Girl*. Those who have not seen Miss Western in this great character should attend the Walnut to-night.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke triumphant as usual. His "Robert Brierly" is the finest of all the "Robert Brierlys" we have had. His engagement continues next week.

SAVANNAH.

Its Defenses—Strength of Rebel Works.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has received from H. M. Davidson, who was made prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and released in the late exchange at Savannah, the following description of the fortifications of Savannah:—

"Our trip down the Savannah on truce-boats to our fleet showed us the Rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat I counted thirty-six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick, and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable-chain, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river.

"There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight, they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks.

"Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson, I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and sea grass have grown so high that unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war-dogs look over its earthworks, the grass and weeds are cut down.

"Beauregard has spent many an hour in laying the foundation and getting the range of this point of the river.

"These guns, together with the obstructions in the river, are well intended to crush anything that attempts to come up. But for its protection from a land force from the direction of Savannah, it offers but little resistance.

"Sherman, no doubt, will meet with but little difficulty, if this point be his aim. The swamps will impede his progress more than anything else.

"The force at Savannah is very small, consisting of old men, little boys, and crippled officers. Business of all kinds in the city is stopped, and it looks like Sunday all the time. On the last of September there was an immense quantity of cotton lying at Savannah, but when we were sent through there the last time it had been removed from the railroad.

"The citizens treated the men who were sent through first well, bringing eatables of all sorts. There was no guard but those that came after. Upon arriving at Savannah they were guarded, so that the citizens could not find the prisoners; thus showing that a Union sentiment prevails, and all they want is an opportunity. I see in some of the papers that it is expected that General Sherman will release a large number of prisoners, but that is a sad mistake. Long before Sherman's force gets to them they will be shoved off, and for the last three months that has been their chief business."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

In May, 1863, the receipts of internal revenue were $4,303,695. They have grown every month since. In December, 1863, $9,034,366 were received; in March, 1864, $10,955,111; in June, $14,624,256; in September, 1864, $15,819,779. The three per cent. income tax has produced over twenty-three and a half millions; the five per cent. special income tax will produce not less than thirty-five millions.

The Commissioner asserts that the aggregate internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, will amount to two hundred and sixty-five millions, and that with certain changes in the administrative parts of the law, it will produce three hundred millions in the next year.

The Commissioner presents some tables to show that, if the debt at the close of the war were to amount to $4,000,000, and supposing annual expenditures of fifty per cent. more than in the year preceding the war, our present revenue law would yield enough to pay the current expenses of the nation, including the six per cent. interest on our debt, and leave a surplus which would extinguish the debt in ninety years, even with our present production and population; and in half of that time, with our usual increase of production and population.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read. This Court met this morning. Jury trials. All the jurors summoned were not in attendance, and those in default were fined $100 and attachments were issued to bring them in. No case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

In the COURT of Common Pleas, Judges Thompson and Ludlow, The Orphans' Court Argument list was being called.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The case of one Charles W. Walker, who was tried last week and acquitted on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, viz., a revolver; but who was held by Judge Allison until he could give some satisfactory account of himself, it appearing from his own statement that he was from the South and had been in the Rebel service. He stated that he had deserted from the Rebel service and was in this city in search of work at his trade as a blacksmith, but had been unable to obtain it.

One witness was examined this morning, who stated that he had met the prisoner at the boarding-house where both lived, and that the latter stated that he was a deserter from the Southern army, and that he had been looking for and was most desirous of obtaining work, but without success. He also testified that the prisoner, up to the time of his arrest, had conducted himself in a quiet and orderly manner, and appeared to be a peaceable man. According to the prisoner's statement, he had come North soon after the war began, and after remaining a year, had gone South to see his father, when he was caught by conscripting officers, and forced into the service, but that he deserted at the first favorable opportunity. The matter is held under advisement by the Judge.

The current business of the Court was being proceeded with when our report closed.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Streets.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.
PIANO FORTES
CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER
PIANOS,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,
KNOWN TO BE THE
MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,
AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress if the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. We, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in the city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
11-5-wrnfrl No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

ECONOMY! COMFORT! TASTE!
GENTS' OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS.
Wholesale and Retail.
EDWIN E. HULFISH,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
OVER GAITER MANUFACTURER,
No. 140 N. FOURTH STREET,
11-9 1m* PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardian of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.
12-12-mwf3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

ESTATE OF PATRICK CALLAHAN, DECEASED.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent will make payment to, and all persons having claims against the same will present them to
MARTIN CALLAHAN, Administrator,
No. 415 South THIRD Street.
Or to his Attorney,
GEORGE S. DOUGHERTY,
12-12-m-2t No. 517 PRUNE Street.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
12-5-wfm3t N. E. Cor. RECORD AND RACE STS.

WALRAVEN.
C U R T A I N S
I. E. WALRAVEN,
Successor to W. H. Carryl,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers Complete Sets of
BROCATELLE
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.
WINDOW SHADES
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
MANUFACTURERS',
No. 723
KELTY,
ARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

REDUCTION
IN
FANCY VELVET AND SILK
BONNETS,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Fashion—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RESHAPED.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF OTHELLO!
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 12 and 13,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his grand Shakespearian delineation of
OTHELLO,
in Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of the same name.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH as Iago.
MADAME PONISI as Emilia.
ALICE GRAY as Desdemona.
This great Tragedy will be presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.
EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, December 16.
MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), December 12,
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE
AND
TURNING THE TABLES.
TURNING THE TABLES.
CLARKE.....as.....Sam Tuller.
CLARKE.....as.....Jack Humphries.
CLARKE.....as.....General Josko.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT
OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 12,
will be presented the interesting Drama, entitled the
GIPSY FLOWER GIRL.
GIPSY FLOWER GIRL
Cynthia, the Gipsy Flower Girl.....Miss WESTERN.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of the
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
To-morrow night, LUCILLE WESTERN in an Indian character.
Box Office open from 9 till 2. Curtain rises at 7½.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK,
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $3 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-15

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 12 AND 13,
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
achieved by Hutchings' thrilling sensational Military Drama, in three acts, called
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
which during the past week filled the theatre in every part with audiences, in point of numbers and respectability, eclipsed all previous triumphs of the Drama in this theatre. Every public journal in the city has lavished the greatest praise upon its production. The "Ledger," the "Inquirer," the "Press," the "Age," evening "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Evening Bulletin," "North American," "Sunday Transcript," and the "Sunday Times," have all endorsed it as the
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
This elegant and exciting Drama, replete as it is with STARTLING SARTEAUX,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
AND ELEGANT MUSIC,
places it, beyond all doubt, at the very head of
SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
is nightly received with the most
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
This scene represents the besieged Redan Fort, the key to the city of Lucknow, with a starving garrison bravely holding it. All hope appears to be given up, when the shouts of
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS,
under Sir Colin Campbell, is heard in the distance, the sepoys charge the fort, and victory seems to them complete, when the Highland regiments appear, and a grand
TABLEAU OF VICTORY AND TRIUMPH
ends the most touching and exciting Dramatic Picture of modern days, which is nightly
LOUDLY ENCORED
by the excited audience.
THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will conclude with, for the first time in this city for many years, Reynolds's sterling comedy, known as
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
Gerry Gossamer.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Will be produced on Monday Evening,
THE OCTOROON.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when JESSIE BROWN will be produced for the last time at a Matinee.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH
Between ROBERT F. RYALL and VICTOR ESTEPHE,
for the CHAMPIONSHIP of the State of Pennsylvania, at
SANSOM STREET HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1864,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission, $1. Ladies admitted free. 11*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1324 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-2

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1326 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—STAR ENGAGEMENT.
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.....Mrs. CHARLES WARNER
(formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
The largest company in the world. A star engagement having been made with the immense NICOLO Troupe, these great artists will appear this evening and every evening during the week. Young NICOLO, an aerial performer on the L'Echelle Perilleux, or Flying Trapeze, is regarded by all critics as the child wonder. The TALLEEN BROTHERS, and W. ROBINELLE, the great Man-Monkey, with Herr NICOLO, constitute the Troupe. The BENZER BROTHERS, EATON STONE, TOM KING, G. BATCHELOR, Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON, CHAS. SHERWOOD and Family, will also appear in many beautiful scenes. The Trained Dogs will also appear. Clown, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, Jr. Comes early, and get seats at night. Commence at 7:40.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
ADMISION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 38 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $6, as to size and location.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL,
No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,
Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver.
GOLD JEWELRY
of the latest styles.
HANDSOME SILVER WARE,
warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.
G. RUSSELL,
12-10-6t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14,
A SPLENDID VARIETY OF
FANCY BOXES,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12-10-6trp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PENN Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6m